

Head Start Program Performance Standards

45 CFR Chapter XIII
(10-1-09 Edition)

[With Part 1307, Federal Register Version]

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Administration for Children and Families
Office of Head Start



Table of Contents

This document begins on page 93. The pages of this document were extracted from the most current edition of 45 CFR Chapter XIII made available by the Government Printing Office, effective October 1, 2009.

SUBCHAPTER A—OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES, GENERAL PROVISIONS [RESERVED]

SUBCHAPTER B—THE ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN, YOUTH AND FAMILIES, HEAD START PROGRAM

PART 1301—HEAD START GRANTS ADMINISTRATION	93
Subpart A—General.....	93
§ 1301.1 Purpose and scope.	93
§ 1301.2 Definitions.....	93
Subpart B—General Requirements.....	94
§ 1301.10 General.	94
§ 1301.11 Insurance and bonding.....	94
§ 1301.12 Annual audit of Head Start programs.....	94
§ 1301.13 Accounting system certification.....	95
Subpart C—Federal Financial Assistance.....	95
§ 1301.20 Matching requirements.....	95
§ 1301.21 Criteria for increase in Federal financial assistance.....	95
Subpart D—Personnel and General Administration.....	95
§ 1301.30 General requirements.....	95
§ 1301.31 Personnel policies.....	95
§ 1301.32 Limitations on costs of development and administration of a Head Start program.	96
§ 1301.33 Delegation of program operations.....	98
§ 1301.34 Grantee appeals.	98
 PART 1302—POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR SELECTION, INITIAL FUNDING, AND REFUNDING OF HEAD START GRANTEES, AND FOR SELECTION OF REPLACEMENT GRANTEES	 98
Subpart A—General.....	99
§ 1302.1 Purpose and scope.	99
§ 1302.2 Definitions.....	99
§ 1302.3 Consultation with public officials and consumers.....	100
§ 1302.4 Transfer of unexpended balances.....	100
§ 1302.5 Notice for show cause and hearing.....	100
Subpart B—Basis for Selection of Grantees.....	100
§ 1302.10 Selection among applicants.....	100
§ 1302.11 Selection among applicants to replace grantee.....	100
Subpart C—Change in Grantee Requiring Amendment of Approved Application or Replacement of Head Start Program	 101
§ 1302.20 Grantee to show both legal status and financial viability.....	101
§ 1302.21 Grantee shows legal status but not financial viability.....	101
§ 1302.22 Suspension or termination of grantee which shows financial viability but not legal status.	 101
§ 1302.23 Suspension or termination of grantee which shows legal status but not financial viability.....	 102
§ 1302.24 Denial of refunding of grantee.	102

§ 1302.25 Control of funds of grantee scheduled for change.....	102
Subpart D—Replacement of Indian Tribal Grantees	102
§ 1302.30 Procedure for identification of alternative agency.	103
§ 1302.31 Requirements of alternative agency.	103
§ 1302.32 Alternative agency—prohibition.	103
 PART 1303—APPEAL PROCEDURES FOR HEAD START GRANTEEES	
AND CURRENT OR PROSPECTIVE DELEGATE AGENCIES	104
Subpart A—General.....	104
§ 1303.1 Purpose and application.....	104
§ 1303.2 Definitions.	104
§ 1303.3 Right to attorney, attorney fees, and travel costs.....	105
§ 1303.4 Remedies.	106
§ 1303.5 Service of process.....	106
§ 1303.6 Successor agencies and officials.	106
§ 1303.7 Effect of failure to file or serve documents in a timely manner.	106
§ 1303.8 Waiver of requirements.	106
Subpart B—Appeals by Grantees	107
§ 1303.10 Purpose.	107
§ 1303.11 Suspension on notice and opportunity to show cause.	107
§ 1303.12 Summary suspension and opportunity to show cause.	108
§ 1303.13 Appeal by a grantee of a suspension continuing for more than 30 days.....	110
§ 1303.14 Appeal by a grantee from a termination of financial assistance.	111
§ 1303.15 Appeal by a grantee from a denial of refunding.	113
§ 1303.16 Conduct of hearing.	114
§ 1303.17 Time for hearing and decision.....	115
Subpart C—Appeals by Current or Prospective Delegate Agencies	116
§ 1303.20 Appeals to grantees by current or prospective delegate agencies of rejection of an application, failure to act on an application or termination of a grant or contract.....	116
§ 1303.21 Procedures for appeal by current or prospective delegate agencies to the responsible HHS official from denials by grantees of an application or failure to act on an application.....	116
§ 1303.22 Decision on appeal in favor of grantee.	118
§ 1303.23 Decision on appeal in favor of the current or prospective delegate agency.	118
§ 1303.24 OMB control number.	119
 PART 1304—PROGRAM PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR THE OPERATION	
OF HEAD START PROGRAMS BY GRANTEE AND	
DELEGATE AGENCIES	119
Subpart A—General.....	119
§ 1304.1 Purpose and scope.	119
§ 1304.2 Effective date.....	119
§ 1304.3 Definitions.	120
Subpart B—Early Childhood Development and Health Services.....	121
§ 1304.20 Child health and developmental services.	121
§ 1304.21 Education and early childhood development.....	124
§ 1304.22 Child health and safety.	125
§ 1304.23 Child nutrition.	127

§ 1304.24 Child mental health.	129
Subpart C—Family and Community Partnerships.....	129
§ 1304.40 Family partnerships.	129
§ 1304.41 Community partnerships.	132
Subpart D—Program Design and Management.....	134
§ 1304.50 Program governance.....	134
§ 1304.51 Management systems and procedures.	138
§ 1304.52 Human resources management.....	140
§ 1304.53 Facilities, materials, and equipment.....	143
Subpart E—Implementation and Enforcement.....	145
§ 1304.60 Deficiencies and quality improvement plans.....	145
§ 1304.61 Noncompliance.....	145
 PART 1305—ELIGIBILITY, RECRUITMENT, SELECTION, ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE IN HEAD START.....	146
§ 1305.1 Purpose and scope.	146
§ 1305.2 Definitions.....	146
§ 1305.3 Determining community strengths and needs.	147
§ 1305.4 Age of children and family income eligibility.....	149
§ 1305.5 Recruitment of children.....	149
§ 1305.6 Selection process.	150
§ 1305.7 Enrollment and re-enrollment.....	150
§ 1305.8 Attendance.....	151
§ 1305.9 Policy on fees.	151
§ 1305.10 Compliance.....	151
 PART 1306—HEAD START STAFFING REQUIREMENTS AND PROGRAM OPTIONS	151
Subpart A—General.....	152
§ 1306.1 Purpose and scope.	152
§ 1306.2 Effective dates.	152
§ 1306.3 Definitions.....	152
Subpart B—Head Start Program Staffing Requirements.....	153
§ 1306.20 Program staffing patterns.	153
§ 1306.21 Staff qualification requirements.....	154
§ 1306.22 Volunteers.	154
§ 1306.23 Training.	154
Subpart C—Head Start Program Options.....	154
§ 1306.30 Provisions of comprehensive child development services.	154
§ 1306.31 Choosing a Head Start program option.	155
§ 1306.32 Center-based program option.	155
§ 1306.33 Home-based program option.	157
§ 1306.34 Combination program option.	158
§ 1306.35 Family child care program option.	159
§ 1306.36 Additional Head Start program option variations.....	160
§ 1306.37 Compliance waiver.....	160
 PART 1307	APPENDIX
 PART 1308—HEAD START PROGRAM PERFORMANCE STANDARDS ON SERVICE FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES.....	160
Subpart A—General.....	161
§ 1308.1 Purpose.....	161

§ 1308.2 Scope.....	161
§ 1308.3 Definitions.....	161
Subpart B—Disabilities Service Plan	162
§ 1308.4 Purpose and scope of disabilities service plan.....	162
Subpart C—Social Services Performance Standards.....	165
§ 1308.5 Recruitment and enrollment of children with disabilities.	165
Subpart D—Health Services Performance Standards.....	166
§ 1308.6 Assessment of children.....	166
§ 1308.7 Eligibility criteria: Health impairment.	168
§ 1308.8 Eligibility criteria: Emotional/ behavioral disorders.	168
§ 1308.9 Eligibility criteria: Speech or language impairments.	169
§ 1308.10 Eligibility criteria: Mental retardation.....	169
§ 1308.11 Eligibility criteria: Hearing impairment including deafness.	169
§ 1308.12 Eligibility criteria: Orthopedic impairment.....	170
§ 1308.13 Eligibility criteria: Visual impairment including blindness.....	170
§ 1308.14 Eligibility criteria: Learning disabilities.....	170
§ 1308.15 Eligibility criteria: Autism.....	171
§ 1308.16 Eligibility criteria: Traumatic brain injury.	171
§ 1308.17 Eligibility criteria: Other impairments.	171
§ 1308.18 Disabilities/health services coordination.....	171
Subpart E—Education Services Performance Standards.....	172
§ 1308.19 Developing individualized education programs (IEPs).....	172
Subpart F—Nutrition Performance Standards	173
§ 1308.20 Nutrition services.	173
Subpart G—Parent Involvement Performance Standards.....	173
§ 1308.21 Parent participation and transition of children into Head Start and from Head Start to public school.....	173
Appendix to Part 1308—Head Start Program Performance Standards on Services to Children With Disabilities.....	174

PART 1309—HEAD START FACILITIES PURCHASE, MAJOR RENOVATION

AND CONSTRUCTION.....	189
Subpart A—General.....	189
§ 1309.1 Purpose and application.....	189
§ 1309.2 Approval of the use of Head Start funds to continue purchase of facilities.	189
§ 1309.3 Definitions.....	189
§ 1309.4 Eligibility—Construction.	190
§ 1309.5 Eligibility—Major Renovations.....	190
Subpart B—Application Procedures.....	191
§ 1309.10 Applications for the purchase, construction and major renovation of facilities.	191
§ 1309.11 Cost comparison for purchase, construction and major renovation of facilities.	193
§ 1309.12 Timely decisions.....	194
Subpart C—Protection of Federal Interest.....	194
§ 1309.20 Title.	194
§ 1309.21 Recording of Federal interest and other protection of Federal interest.....	194
§ 1309.22 Rights and responsibilities in the event of grantee's default on mortgage, or withdrawal or termination.....	196

§ 1309.23 Insurance, bonding and maintenance.	197
Subpart D—Modular Units.....	197
§ 1309.30 General.	197
§ 1309.31 Site description.	197
§ 1309.32 Statement of procurement procedure for modular units.	198
§ 1309.33 Inspection.	198
§ 1309.34 Costs of installation of modular unit.	198
Subpart E—Other Administrative Provisions.....	198
§ 1309.40 Copies of documents.	198
§ 1309.41 Record retention.	198
§ 1309.42 Audit of mortgage.....	199
§ 1309.43 Use of grant funds to pay fees.	199
§ 1309.44 Independent analysis.	199
Subpart F—Construction and Major Renovation	199
§ 1309.51 Submission of drawings and specifications.....	199
§ 1309.52 Procurement procedures.	199
§ 1309.53 Inspection of work.....	200
§ 1309.54 Davis-Bacon Act.	200
 PART 1310—HEAD START TRANSPORTATION	 200
Subpart A—General.....	200
§ 1310.1 Purpose.	200
§ 1310.2 Applicability.....	200
§ 1310.3 Definitions.	201
Subpart B—Transportation Requirements.....	202
§ 1310.10 General.	202
§ 1310.11 Child Restraint Systems.	203
§ 1310.12 Required use of School Buses or Allowable Alternate Vehicles.	203
§ 1310.13 Maintenance of vehicles.	204
§ 1310.14 Inspection of new vehicles at the time of delivery.	204
§ 1310.15 Operation of vehicles.....	204
§ 1310.16 Driver qualifications.....	204
§ 1310.17 Driver and bus monitor training.	205
Subpart C—Special Requirements	205
§ 1310.20 Trip routing.....	205
§ 1310.21 Safety education.	206
§ 1310.22 Children with disabilities.....	206
§ 1310.23 Coordinated transportation.	207
 PART 1311—HEAD START FELLOWS PROGRAM.....	 207
§ 1311.1 Head Start Fellows Program Purpose.....	207
§ 1311.2 Definitions.	207
§ 1311.3 Application process.	207
§ 1311.4 Qualifications, selection, and placement.	208
§ 1311.5 Duration of Fellowships and status of Head Start Fellows.....	208

**SUBCHAPTER A—OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
SERVICES, GENERAL PROVISIONS [RESERVED]
SUBCHAPTER B—THE ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN,
YOUTH AND FAMILIES, HEAD START PROGRAM**

**PART 1301—HEAD START GRANTS
ADMINISTRATION**

Subpart A—General

Sec.

1301.1 Purpose and scope.

1301.2 Definitions.

Subpart B—General Requirements

1301.10 General.

1301.11 Insurance and bonding.

1301.12 Annual audit of Head Start programs.

1301.13 Accounting system certification.

Subpart C—Federal Financial Assistance

1301.20 Matching requirements.

1301.21 Criteria for increase in Federal financial assistance.

**Subpart D—Personnel and General
Administration**

1301.30 General requirements.

1301.31 Personnel policies.

1301.32 Limitations on costs of development and administration of a Head Start program.

1301.33 Delegation of program operations.

1301.34 Grantee appeals.

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 9801 et seq.

SOURCE: 44 FR 24061, Apr. 24, 1979, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 1301.1 Purpose and scope.

This part establishes regulations applicable to program administration and grants management for all grants under the Act, including grants for technical assistance and training and grants for research, demonstration, and pilot projects.

§ 1301.2 Definitions.

For the purposes of this part, unless the context requires otherwise:

Act means title V of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended.

Budget period means the interval of time, into which a multi-year period of

assistance (project period) is divided for budgetary and funding purposes.

Community means a city, county, a multi-city or multi-county unit within a state, an Indian reservation, or any neighborhood or other geographic area (irrespective of boundaries or political subdivisions) which provides a suitable organizational base and possesses the commonality of interest needed to operate a Head Start program.

Delegate agency means a public or private non-profit organization or agency to which a grantee has delegated all or part of its responsibility for operating a Head Start program.

Development and administrative costs mean costs incurred in accordance with an approved Head Start budget which do not directly relate to the provision of program component services, including services to children with disabilities, as set forth and described in the Head Start program performance standards (45 CFR part 1304).

Dual benefit costs mean costs incurred in accordance with an approved Head Start budget which directly relate to both development and administrative functions and to the program component services, including services to children with disabilities, as set forth and described in the Head Start program performance standards (45 CFR part 1304).

Head Start Agency or “grantee” means a local public or private non-profit agency designated to operate a Head Start program by the responsible HHS official, in accordance with part 1302 of this chapter.

Head Start program means a program, funded under the Act and carried out by a Head Start agency or a delegate agency, that provides ongoing comprehensive child development services.

Independent auditor means an individual accountant or an accounting firm, public or private agency, association, corporation, or partnership, that is sufficiently independent of the agency being audited to render objective

§ 1301.10

and unbiased opinions, conclusions, and judgments.

Indirect costs mean those costs of a Head Start agency, as approved by the cognizant agency, the agency which has authority to set the grantee's indirect cost rate, which are not readily identifiable with a particular project or program but nevertheless are necessary to the general operation of the agency and the conduct of its activities.

Major disaster means any natural disaster or catastrophe which is of such severity and magnitude as to directly affect the capability of the Head Start agency of agencies providing Head Start programs to the damaged community to continue the programs without an increase in the Federal share above 80 percent.

Program costs mean costs incurred in accordance with an approved Head Start budget which directly relate to the provision of program component services, including services to children with disabilities, as set forth and described in the Head Start Program Performance Standards (45 CFR part 1304).

Responsible HHS official means the official of the Department of Health and Human Services who has authority to make grants under the Act.

Total approved costs mean the sum of all costs of the Head Start program approved for a given budget period by the Administration on Children, Youth and Families, as indicated on the Financial Assistance Award. Total approved costs consist of the Federal share plus any approved non-Federal share, including non-Federal share above the statutory minimum.

[44 FR 24061, Apr. 24, 1979, as amended at 57 FR 41884, Sept. 14, 1992]

Subpart B—General Requirements

§ 1301.10 General.

(a) Except as specified in paragraph (b) of this section, the following HHS regulations shall apply to all grants made under the Act:

45 CFR part 16 Department grant appeals process (except as provided in § 1301.34)
45 CFR part 46 Protection of Human Subjects
45 CFR part 74 Administration of grants

45 CFR Ch. XIII (10–1–09 Edition)

45 CFR part 75 Informal grant appeals procedures (Indirect cost rates and other cost allocations)

45 CFR part 80 Nondiscrimination under programs receiving Federal assistance through the Department of Health and Human Services—Effectuation of title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

45 CFR part 81 Practice and procedure for hearings under part 80

45 CFR part 84 Nondiscrimination on the basis of handicap in Federally assisted programs.

(b) 45 CFR part 74 is superseded as follows:

(1) Section 1301.11 of this subpart supersedes § 74.15 of part 74 with respect to insurance and bonding of private, non-profit Head Start agencies; and

(2) Section 1301.12 of this subpart supersedes § 74.61 of part 74 with respect to audit requirements for all Head Start agencies.

§ 1301.11 Insurance and bonding.

(a) Private nonprofit Head Start agencies and their delegate agencies shall carry reasonable amounts of student accident insurance, liability insurance for accidents of their premises, and transportation liability insurance.

(b) Private nonprofit Head Start and delegate agencies shall make arrangements for bonding officials and employees authorized to disburse program funds.

§ 1301.12 Annual audit of Head Start programs.

(a) An audit of the Head Start program covering the prior budget period of each Head Start agency and its delegate agencies, if any, shall be made by an independent auditor to determine:

(1) Whether the agency's financial statements are accurate;

(2) Whether the agency is complying with the terms and conditions of the grant; and

(3) Whether appropriate financial and administrative procedures and controls have been installed and are operating effectively. Head Start agencies shall either include delegate agency audits as a part of their own audits or provide for separate independent audits of their delegate agencies.

(b) Upon a written request showing necessity, the responsible HHS official may approve a period other than the

prior budget period to be covered by the annual audit.

(c) Unless otherwise approved by the responsible HHS official, the report of the audit shall be submitted to the responsible HHS official, in the manner and form prescribed by him or her, within 4 months after the prior budget period.

§ 1301.13 Accounting system certification.

(a) Upon request by the responsible HHS official, each Head Start agency or its delegate agency shall submit an accounting system certification, prepared by an independent auditor, stating that the accounting system or systems established by the Head Start agency, or its delegate, has appropriate internal controls for safeguarding assets, checking the accuracy and reliability of accounting data, and promoting operating efficiency.

(b) A Head Start agency shall not delegate any of its Head Start program responsibilities to a delegate agency prior to receiving a certification that the delegate agency's accounting system meets the requirements specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

Subpart C—Federal Financial Assistance

§ 1301.20 Matching requirements.

(a) Federal financial assistance granted under the act for a Head Start program shall not exceed 80 percent of the total costs of the program, unless:

(1) An amount in excess of that percentage is approved under section 1301.21; or

(2) The Head Start agency received Federal financial assistance in excess of 80 percent for any budget period falling within fiscal year 1973 or fiscal year 1974. Under the circumstances described in clause

(3) Of the preceding sentence, the agency is entitled to receive the same percentage of Federal financial assistance that it received during such budget periods.

(b) The non-Federal share will not be required to exceed 20 percent of the total costs of the program.

(c) Federal financial assistance awarded to Head Start grantees for

training and technical assistance activities shall be included in the Federal share in determining the total approved costs of the program. Such financial assistance is, therefore, subject to the 20 percent non-Federal matching requirement of this subpart.

[44 FR 24061, Apr. 24, 1979, as amended at 57 FR 41884, Sept. 14, 1992]

§ 1301.21 Criteria for increase in Federal financial assistance.

The responsible HHS official, on the basis of a written application and any supporting evidence he or she may require, will approve financial assistance in excess of 80 percent if he or she concludes that the Head Start agency has made a reasonable effort to meet its required non-Federal share but is unable to do so; and the Head Start agency is located in a county:

(a) That has a personal per capita income of less than \$3,000 per year; or

(b) That has been involved in a major disaster.

Subpart D—Personnel and General Administration

§ 1301.30 General requirements.

Head Start agencies and delegate agencies shall conduct the Head Start program in an effective and efficient manner, free of political bias or family favoritism. Each agency shall also provide reasonable public access to information and to the agency's records pertaining to the Head Start program.

§ 1301.31 Personnel policies.

(a) *Written policies.* Grantee and delegate agencies must establish and implement written personnel policies for staff, that are approved by the Policy Council or Policy Committee and that are made available to all grantee and delegate agency staff. At a minimum, such policies must include:

(1) Descriptions of each staff position, addressing, as appropriate, roles and responsibilities, relevant qualifications, salary range, and employee benefits (see 45 CFR 1304.52(c) and (d));

(2) A description of the procedures for recruitment, selection and termination (see paragraph (b) of this Section, Staff recruitment and selection procedures);

§ 1301.32

(3) Standards of conduct (see 45 CFR 1304.52(h));

(4) Descriptions of methods for providing staff and volunteers with opportunities for training, development, and advancement (see 45 CFR 1304.52(k), Training and development);

(5) A description of the procedures for conducting staff performance appraisals (see 45 CFR 1304.52(i), Staff performance appraisals);

(6) Assurances that the program is an equal opportunity employer and does not discriminate on the basis of gender, race, ethnicity, religion or disability; and

(7) A description of employee-management relation procedures, including those for managing employee grievances and adverse actions.

(b) *Staff recruitment and selection procedures.* (1) Before an employee is hired, grantee or delegate agencies must conduct:

(i) An interview with the applicant;

(ii) A verification of personal and employment references; and

(iii) A State or national criminal record check, as required by State law or administrative requirement. If it is not feasible to obtain a criminal record check prior to hiring, an employee must not be considered permanent until such a check has been completed.

(2) Grantee and delegate agencies must require that all current and prospective employees sign a declaration prior to employment that lists:

(i) All pending and prior criminal arrests and charges related to child sexual abuse and their disposition;

(ii) Convictions related to other forms of child abuse and neglect; and

(iii) All convictions of violent felonies.

(3) Grantee and delegate agencies must review each application for employment individually in order to assess the relevancy of an arrest, a pending criminal charge, or a conviction.

(c) *Declaration exclusions.* The declaration required by paragraph (b)(2) of this section may exclude:

(1) Traffic fines of \$200.00 or less;

(2) Any offense, other than any offense related to child abuse and/or child sexual abuse or violent felonies, committed before the prospective employee's 18th birthday which was fi-

45 CFR Ch. XIII (10–1–09 Edition)

nally adjudicated in a juvenile court or under a youth offender law;

(3) Any conviction the record of which has been expunged under Federal or State law; and

(4) Any conviction set aside under the Federal Youth Corrections Act or similar State authority.

(d) *Probationary period.* The policies governing the recruitment and selection of staff must provide for a probationary period for all new employees that allows time to monitor employee performance and to examine and act on the results of the criminal record checks discussed in paragraph (b) (1) of this Section.

(e) *Reporting child abuse or sexual abuse.* Grantee and delegate agencies must develop a plan for responding to suspected or known child abuse or sexual abuse as defined in 45 CFR 1340.2(d) whether it occurs inside or outside of the program.

(The information collection requirements are approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under OMB Control Number 0970–0148 for paragraph (b).)

[61 FR 57225, Nov. 5, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 2313, Jan. 15, 1998]

§ 1301.32 Limitations on costs of development and administration of a Head Start program.

(a) *General provisions.* (1) Allowable costs for developing and administering a Head Start program may not exceed 15 percent of the total approved costs of the program, unless the responsible HHS official grants a waiver approving a higher percentage for a specific period of time not to exceed twelve months.

(2) The limit of 15 percent for development and administrative costs is a maximum. In cases where the costs for development and administration are at or below 15 percent, but are judged by the responsible HHS official to be excessive, the grantee must eliminate excessive development and administrative costs.

(b) *Development and administrative costs.* (1) Costs classified as development and administrative costs are those costs related to the overall management of the program. These costs can be in both the personnel and non-personnel categories.

(2) Grantees must charge the costs of organization-wide management functions as development and administrative costs. These functions include planning, coordination and direction; budgeting, accounting, and auditing; and management of purchasing, property, payroll and personnel.

(3) Development and administrative costs include, but are not limited to, the salaries of the executive director, personnel officer, fiscal officer/bookkeeper, purchasing officer, payroll/insurance/property clerk, janitor for administrative office space, and costs associated with volunteers carrying out administrative functions.

(4) Other development and administrative costs include expenses related to administrative staff functions such as the costs allocated to fringe benefits, travel, per diem, transportation and training.

(5) Development and administrative costs include expenses related to bookkeeping and payroll services, audits, and bonding; and, to the extent they support development and administrative functions and activities, the costs of insurance, supplies, copy machines, postage, and utilities, and occupying, operating and maintaining space.

(c) *Program costs.* Program costs include, but are not limited to:

(1) Personnel and non-personnel costs directly related to the provision of program component services and component training and transportation for staff, parents and volunteers;

(2) Costs of functions directly associated with the delivery of program component services through the direction, coordination or implementation of a specific component;

(3) Costs of the salaries of program component coordinators and component staff, janitorial and transportation staff involved in program component efforts, and the costs associated with parent involvement and component volunteer services; and

(4) Expenses related to program staff functions, such as the allocable costs of fringe benefits, travel, per diem and transportation, training, food, center/classroom supplies and equipment, parent activities funds, insurance, and the occupation, operation and maintenance

of program component space, including utilities.

(d) *Dual benefit costs.* (1) Some costs benefit both the program components as well as development and administrative functions within the Head Start program. In such cases, grantees must identify and allocate appropriately the portion of the costs that are for development and administration.

(2) Dual benefit costs include, but are not limited to, salaries, benefits and other costs (such as travel, per diem, and training costs) of staff who perform both program and development and administrative functions. Grantees must determine and allocate appropriately the part of these costs dedicated to development and administration.

(3) Space costs, and costs related to space, such as utilities, are frequently dual benefit costs. The grantee must determine and allocate appropriately the amount or percentage of space dedicated to development and administration.

(e) *Relationship between development and administrative costs and indirect costs.* (1) Grantees must categorize costs in a Head Start program as development and administrative or program costs. These categorizations are separate from the decision to charge such costs directly or indirectly.

(2) Grantees must charge all costs, whether program or development and administrative, either directly to the project or as part of an indirect cost pool.

(f) *Requirements for compliance.* (1) Head Start grantees must calculate the percentage of their total approved costs allocated to development and administration as a part of their budget submission for initial funding, refunding or for a request for supplemental assistance in connection with a Head Start program. These costs may be a part of the direct or the indirect cost pool.

(2) The Head Start grant applicant shall delineate all development and administrative costs in its application.

(3) Indirect costs which are categorized as program costs must be fully explained in the application.

(g) *Waiver.* (1) The responsible HHS official may grant a waiver of the 15

§ 1301.33

percent limitation on development and administrative costs and approve a higher percentage for a specific period of time not to exceed twelve months. The conditions under which a waiver will be considered are listed below and encompass those situations under which development and administrative costs are being incurred, but the provision of actual services has not begun or has been suspended. A waiver may be granted when:

(i) A new Head Start grantee or delegate agency is being established or services are being expanded by an existing Head Start grantee or delegate agency, and the delivery of component services to children and families is delayed until all program development and planning is well underway or completed; or

(ii) Component services are disrupted in an existing Head Start program due to circumstances not under the control of the grantee.

(2) A Head Start grantee that estimates that the cost of development and administration will exceed 15 percent of total approved costs must submit a request for a waiver that explains the reasons for exceeding the limitation. This must be done as soon as the grantee determines that it cannot comply with the 15 percent limit, regardless of where the grantee is within the grant funding cycle.

(3) The request for the waiver must include the period of time for which the waiver is requested. It must also describe the action the grantee will take to reduce its development and administrative costs so that the grantee will be able to assure that these costs will not exceed 15 percent of the total approved costs of the program after the completion of the waiver period.

(4) If granted, the waiver and the period of time for which it will be granted will be indicated on the Financial Assistance Award.

(5) If a waiver requested as a part of a grant application for funding or re-funding is not approved, no Financial Assistance Award will be awarded to the Head Start program until the grantee resubmits a revised budget

45 CFR Ch. XIII (10–1–09 Edition)

that complies with the 15 percent limitation.

(Information collection requirements contained in paragraphs (f) (2) and (3) of this section were approved on January 26, 1993, by the Office of Management and Budget under Control Number 0980–1043).

[57 FR 41885, Sept. 14, 1992, as amended at 58 FR 26918, May 6, 1993]

§ 1301.33 Delegation of program operations.

Federal financial assistance is not available for program operations where such operations have been delegated to a delegate agency by a Head Start agency unless the delegation of program operations is made by a written agreement and has been approved by the responsible HHS official before the delegation is made.

§ 1301.34 Grantee appeals.

An agency receiving a grant under the Act for technical assistance and training, or for a research, demonstration, or pilot project may appeal adverse decisions in accordance with part 16 of this title. Head Start agencies are also subject to the appeal procedures in part 16 except appeals by those agencies for suspension, termination and denial of refunding are subject to part 1303 of this title.

PART 1302—POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR SELECTION, INITIAL FUNDING, AND REFUNDING OF HEAD START GRANTEES, AND FOR SELECTION OF REPLACEMENT GRANTEES

Subpart A—General

Sec.

1302.1 Purpose and scope.

1302.2 Definitions.

1302.3 Consultation with public officials and consumers.

1302.4 Transfer of unexpended balances.

1302.5 Notice for show cause and hearing.

Subpart B—Basis for Selection of Grantees

1302.10 Selection among applicants.

1302.11 Selection among applicants to replace grantee.

Subpart C—Change in Grantee Requiring Amendment of Approved Application or Replacement of Head Start Program

1302.20 Grantee to show both legal status and financial viability.

1302.21 Grantee shows legal status but not financial viability.

1302.22 Suspension or termination of grantee which shows financial viability but not legal status.

1302.23 Suspension or termination of grantee which shows legal status but not financial viability.

1302.24 Denial of refunding of grantee.

1302.25 Control of funds of grantee scheduled for change.

Subpart D—Replacement of Indian Tribal Grantees

1302.30 Procedure for identification of alternative agency.

1302.31 Requirements of alternative agency.

1302.32 Alternative agency—prohibition.

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 9801 *et seq.*

SOURCE: 44 FR 24062, Apr. 24, 1979, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 1302.1 Purpose and scope.

The purpose of this part is to set forth policies and procedures for the selection, initial funding and refunding of Head Start grantees and for the selection of replacement grantees in the event of the voluntary or involuntary termination, or denial of refunding, of Head Start programs. It particularly provides for consideration of the need for selection of a replacement grantee where the continuing eligibility (legal status) and fiscal capability (financial viability) of a grantee to operate a Head Start program is cast in doubt by the cessation of funding under section 519 of the Act or by the occurrence of some other major change. It is intended that Head Start programs be administered effectively and responsibly; that applicants to administer programs receive fair and equitable consideration; and that the legal rights of current Head Start grantees be fully protected.

§ 1302.2 Definitions.

As used in this part—

Act means Title V of The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended.

Approvable application means an application for a Head Start program, either as an initial application or as an application to amend an approved application governing an on-going Head Start program, which, in addition to showing that the applicant has legal status and financial viability, provides for comprehensive services for children and families and for effective and responsible administration which are in conformity with the Act and applicable regulations, the Head Start Manual and Head Start policies.

Community action agency means a public or private nonprofit agency or organization designated as a community action agency by the Director of the Community Services Administration pursuant to section 210(a) or section 210(d) of the Act.

Community action program means a program operated by a community action agency.

Financial viability means the capability of an applicant or the continuing capability of a grantee to furnish the non-Federal share of the cost of operating an approvable or approved Head Start program.

Head Start grantee or grantee means a public or private nonprofit agency or organization whose application to operate a Head Start program pursuant to section 514 of the Act has been approved by the responsible HHS official.

Indian tribe means any tribe, band, nation, pueblo, or other organized group or community of Indians, including any Native village described in section 3(c) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1602 (c)) or established pursuant to such Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*) that is recognized as eligible for special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

Legal status means the existence of an applicant or grantee as a public agency or organization under the law of the State in which it is located, or existence as a private nonprofit agency or organization as a legal entity recognized under the law of the State in

§ 1302.3

which it is located. Existence as a private non-profit agency or organization may be established under applicable State or Federal law.

Responsible HHS official means the official of the Department of Health and Human Services who has authority to make grants under the Act.

[44 FR 24062, Apr. 24, 1979, as amended at 63 FR 34329, June 24, 1998]

§ 1302.3 Consultation with public officials and consumers.

Responsible HHS officials will consult with Governors, or their representatives, appropriate local general purpose government officials, and Head Start Policy Council and other appropriate representatives of communities to be served on the proposed replacement of Head Start grantees.

§ 1302.4 Transfer of unexpended balances.

When replacing a grantee, unexpended balances of funds in the possession of such grantee in the fiscal year following the fiscal year for which the funds were appropriated may be transferred to the replacement grantee if the approved application of the replacement grantee provides for the continuation of the Head Start services without significant change to the same enrollees and their parents and undertakes to offer employment to the staff of the terminating grantee. A letter of concurrence in the change should be obtained from the terminating grantee whenever possible.

§ 1302.5 Notice for show cause and hearing.

(a) Except in emergency situations, the responsible HHS official will not suspend financial assistance under the Act unless the grantee has been given an opportunity, in accordance with part 1303, subpart D, of this chapter, to show cause why such action should not be taken.

(b) The responsible HHS official will not terminate a grant, suspend a grant for longer than 30 days, or deny refunding to a grantee, unless the grantee has been given an opportunity for a hearing in accordance with part 1303 of this chapter.

45 CFR Ch. XIII (10–1–09 Edition)

Subpart B—Bases for Selection of Grantees

§ 1302.10 Selection among applicants.

(a) The basis for selection of applicants proposing to operate a Head Start program will be the extent to which the applicants demonstrate in their application the most effective Head Start program.

(b) In addition to the applicable criteria at section 641(d) of the Head Start Act, the criteria for selection will include:

(1) The cost effectiveness of the proposed program;

(2) The qualifications and experience of the applicant and the applicant's staff in planning, organizing and providing comprehensive child development services at the community level, including the administrative and fiscal capability of the applicant to administer all Head Start programs carried out in the designated service area;

(3) The quality of the proposed program as indicated by adherence to or evidence of the intent and capability to adhere to Head Start Performance Standards (in 45 CFR part 1304) and program policies, including the opportunities provided for employment of target area residents and career development for paraprofessional and other staff and provisions made for the direct participation of parents in the planning, conduct and administration of the program;

(4) The proposed program design and option including the suitability of facilities and equipment proposed to be used in carrying out the program, as it relates to community needs and as the applicant proposes to implement the program in accordance with program policies and regulations; and

(5) The need for Head Start services in the community served by the applicant.

[57 FR 41887, Sept. 14, 1992]

§ 1302.11 Selection among applicants to replace grantee.

The bases for making a selection among applicants which submit approvable applications to replace a grantee, in addition to the basis in § 1302.10 of this part, shall be:

(a) The extent to which provision is made for a continuation of services to the eligible children who have been participating as enrollees in the program;

(b) The extent to which provision is made for continuation of services to the target area or areas served by the program; and

(c) The extent to which provision is made for continued employment by the applicant of the qualified personnel of the existing program.

Subpart C—Change in Grantee Requiring Amendment of Approved Application or Replacement of Head Start Program

§ 1302.20 Grantee to show both legal status and financial viability.

(a) Upon the occurrence of a change in the legal condition of a grantee or of a substantial diminution of the financial resources of a grantee, or both, for example, such as might result from cessation of grants to the grantee under section 514 of the Act, the grantee is required within 30 days after the effective date of the regulations in this Part or the date the grantee has notice or knowledge of the change, whichever is later, to show in writing to the satisfaction of the responsible HHS official that it has and will continue to have legal status and financial viability. Failure to make this showing may result in suspension, termination or denial of refunding.

(b) The responsible HHS official will notify the grantee in writing of the decision as to the grantee's legal status and financial viability within 30 days after receiving the grantee's written submittal.

(c) When it is consistent with proper and efficient administration, the responsible HHS official may extend a grantee's program year to end on the date when a change in its legal condition or a substantial diminution of financial resources, or both, is scheduled to take place.

§ 1302.21 Grantee shows legal status but not financial viability.

(a) If a grantee shows legal status but impaired financial viability the respon-

sible HHS official will entertain a timely request for amendment of the grantee's approved application which restores the grantee's financial viability either by a reduction in the program which produces minimum disruption to services and functions, or by an amendment which incorporates essential functions and services not previously funded as part of the total cost of the Head Start program, and, therefore, requires an increase in the amount of the Head Start grant but which will not result in a Federal share of the total cost of the Head Start program in excess of the percentage authorized by the Act or applicable regulations. In considering such a request which includes an increase in the Head Start grant the responsible HHS official will take into account the funds available to him for obligation and whether the proposed increase is consistent with that distribution of Head Start funds which:

(1) Maximizes the number of children served within his area of responsibility, or in the case of experimental or demonstration programs, the experimental or demonstration benefits to be achieved, and

(2) Maintains approximately the same distribution of Head Start program funds to States as exist during the fiscal year in which his decision is made.

(b) A request for amendment will be considered to be timely if it is included with the written submittal required by § 1302.20(a) of this part, submitted within 30 days after receiving the notice required by § 1302.20(b) of this part, or submitted as a part of a timely application for refunding.

(c) The grantee will be notified in writing by the responsible HHS official within 30 days after submission of the requested amendment of the decision to approve or disapprove the requested amendment. If the requested amendment is disapproved the notice will contain a statement of the reasons for disapproval.

§ 1302.22 Suspension or termination of grantee which shows financial viability but not legal status.

If a grantee fails to show that it will continue to have legal status after the

§ 1302.23

date of change even though it may show financial viability, the grant shall be suspended or terminated or refunding shall be denied as of the date of change. If it appears reasonable to the responsible HHS official that the deficiency in legal status will be corrected within 30 days he may suspend the grant for not to exceed 30 days after the date of change or the date of submission of a timely request for amendment. If such correction has not been made within the 30 day period the grant shall be terminated.

§ 1302.23 Suspension or termination of grantee which shows legal status but not financial viability.

(a) If the date of change of financial viability precedes or will precede the end of the grantee's program year the grant will be suspended or terminated on that date, or, if a request for amendment has been submitted under § 1302.21 of this part, upon written notice of disapproval of the requested amendment, whichever is later. If it appears reasonable to the responsible HHS official that the deficiency in financial viability will be corrected within 30 days he may suspend the grant for not to exceed 30 days after the date of change or notice of disapproval. If such correction has not been made within the 30 day period the grant will be terminated.

§ 1302.24 Denial of refunding of grantee.

(a) If the date of change will coincide with or will come after the end of the program year and the grantee has notice or knowledge of such change prior to the end of the program year any action taken to approve the grantee's application for refunding for the following program year shall be subject to rescission or ratification depending upon the decision of the responsible HHS official on the grantee's legal status and financial viability and on any requested amendment submitted by the grantee. If the requested amendment is disapproved the responsible HHS official may extend the program year in accordance with § 1302.20(c) of this part.

(b) If the date of change coincides with the end of the program year and the grantee does not have notice or

45 CFR Ch. XIII (10–1–09 Edition)

knowledge of the change prior thereto and the grantee's application for refunding for the following program year has been approved, such approval shall be subject to rescission or ratification depending upon the decision of the responsible HHS official on the grantee's legal status and viability and on any requested financial amendment submitted by the grantee.

(c) If the date of change will coincide with or will come after the end of the program year and if the responsible HHS official has prior notice thereof from the grantee or other official source such as the Community Services Administration action to approve any application for refunding submitted by the grantee shall be deferred pending decision by the responsible HHS official on the grantee's legal status and financial viability and any requested amendment submitted by the grantee.

(d) When the responsible HHS official determines to approve a requested amendment for refunding he will approve it for the full term of the proposed program period, if that period as approved is no longer than a program year.

§ 1302.25 Control of funds of grantee scheduled for change.

Responsible HHS officials will place strict controls on the release of grant funds to grantees which are scheduled for change by cessation of their grants under section 519 of the Act. Specifically, the following controls will be established:

(a) Funds will be released on a monthly basis regardless of the form of grant payment.

(b) Funds released each month will be limited to the amount required to cover actual disbursements during that period for activities authorized under the approved Head Start program.

(c) The amount of funds released must be approved each month by the responsible HHS official.

Subpart D—Replacement of Indian Tribal Grantees

SOURCE: 63 FR 34329, June 24, 1998, unless otherwise noted.

§ 1302.30 Procedure for identification of alternative agency.

(a) An Indian tribe whose Head Start grant has been terminated, or which has been denied refunding as a Head Start grantee, may identify an agency and request the responsible HHS official to designate such agency as an alternative agency to provide Head Start services to the tribe if:

(1) The tribe was the only agency that was receiving federal financial assistance to provide Head Start services to members of the tribe; and

(2) The tribe would be otherwise precluded from providing such services to its members because of the termination or denial of refunding.

(b)(1) The responsible HHS official, when notifying a tribal grantee of the intent to terminate financial assistance or deny its application for refunding, must notify the grantee that it may identify an agency and request that the agency serve as the alternative agency in the event that the grant is terminated or refunding denied.

(2) The tribe must identify the alternate agency to the responsible HHS official, in writing, within the time for filing an appeal under 45 CFR Part 1303.

(3) The responsible HHS official will notify the tribe, in writing, whether the alternative agency proposed by the tribe is found to be eligible for Head Start funding and capable of operating a Head Start program. If the alternative agency identified by the tribe is not an eligible agency capable of operating a Head Start program, the tribe will have 15 days from the date of the sending of the notification to that effect from the responsible HHS official to identify another agency and request that the agency be designated. The responsible HHS official will notify the tribe in writing whether the second proposed alternate agency is found to be an eligible agency capable of operating the Head Start program.

(4) If the tribe does not identify a suitable alternative agency, a replacement grantee will be designated under these regulations.

(c) If the tribe appeals a termination of financial assistance or a denial of refunding, it will, consistent with the terms of 45 CFR Part 1303, continue to

be funded pending resolution of the appeal. However, the responsible HHS official and the grantee will proceed with the steps outlined in this regulation during the appeal process.

(d) If the tribe does not identify an agency and request that the agency be appointed as the alternative agency, the responsible HHS official will seek a permanent replacement grantee under these regulations.

§ 1302.31 Requirements of alternative agency.

The agency identified by the Indian tribe must establish that it meets all requirements established by the Head Start Act and these requirements for designation as a Head Start grantee and that it is capable of conducting a Head Start program. The responsible HHS official, in deciding whether to designate the proposed agency, will analyze the capacity and experience of the agency according to the criteria found in section 641(d) of the Head Start Act and §§1302.10 (b)(1) through (5) and 1302.11 of this part.

§ 1302.32 Alternative agency—prohibition.

(a) No agency will be designated as the alternative agency pursuant to this subpart if the agency includes an employee who:

(1) Served on the administrative or program staff of the Indian tribal grantee, and

(2) Was responsible for a deficiency that:

(i) Relates to the performance standards or financial management standards described in the Head Start Act; and

(ii) Was the basis for the termination or denial of refunding described in § 1302.30 of this part.

(b) The responsible HHS official shall determine whether an employee was responsible for a deficiency within the meaning and context of this section.

PART 1303—APPEAL PROCEDURES FOR HEAD START GRANTEES AND CURRENT OR PROSPECTIVE DELEGATE AGENCIES

Subpart A—General

Sec.

- 1303.1 Purpose and application.
- 1303.2 Definitions.
- 1303.3 Right to attorney, attorney fees, and travel costs.
- 1303.4 Remedies.
- 1303.5 Service of process.
- 1303.6 Successor agencies and officials.
- 1303.7 Effect of failure to file or serve documents in a timely manner.
- 1303.8 Waiver of requirements.

Subpart B—Appeals by Grantees

- 1303.10 Purpose.
- 1303.11 Suspension on notice and opportunity to show cause.
- 1303.12 Summary suspension and opportunity to show cause.
- 1303.13 Appeal by a grantee of a suspension continuing for more than 30 days.
- 1303.14 Appeal by a grantee from a termination of financial assistance.
- 1303.15 Appeal by a grantee from a denial of refunding.
- 1303.16 Conduct of hearing.
- 1303.17 Time for hearing and decision.

Subpart C—Appeals by Current or Prospective Delegate Agencies

- 1303.20 Appeals to grantees by current or prospective delegate agencies of rejection of an application, failure to act on an application, or termination of a grant or contract.
- 1303.21 Procedures for appeal by current or prospective delegate agencies to the responsible HHS official from denials by grantees of an application or failure to act on an application.
- 1303.22 Decision on appeal in favor of grantee.
- 1303.23 Decision on appeal in favor of the current or prospective delegate agency.
- 1303.24 OMB control number.

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 9801 *et seq.*

SOURCE: 57 FR 59264, Dec. 14, 1992, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 1303.1 Purpose and application.

This part prescribes regulations based on section 646 of the Head Start Act, 42 U.S.C. 9841, as it applies to grantees and current or prospective

delegate agencies engaged in or wanting to engage in the operation of Head Start programs under the Act. It prescribes the procedures for appeals by current and prospective delegate agencies from specified actions or inaction by grantees. It also provides procedures for reasonable notice and opportunity to show cause in cases of suspension of financial assistance by the responsible HHS official and for an appeal to the Departmental Appeals Board by grantees in cases of denial of refunding, termination of financial assistance, and suspension of financial assistance.

§ 1303.2 Definitions.

As used in this part:

Act means the Head Start Act, 42 U.S.C. section 9831, *et seq.*

ACYF means the Administration on Children, Youth and Families in the Department of Health and Human Services, and includes Regional staff.

Agreement means either a grant or a contract between a grantee and a delegate agency for the conduct of all or part of the grantee's Head Start program.

Day means the 24 hour period beginning at 12 a.m. local time and continuing for the next 24 hour period. It includes all calendar days unless otherwise expressly noted.

Delegate Agency means a public or private non-profit organization or agency to which a grantee has delegated by written agreement the carrying out of all or part of its Head Start program.

Denial of Refunding means the refusal of a funding agency to fund an application for a continuation of a Head Start program for a subsequent program year when the decision is based on a determination that the grantee has improperly conducted its program, or is incapable of doing so properly in the future, or otherwise is in violation of applicable law, regulations, or other policies.

Funding Agency means the agency that provides funds directly to either a grantee or a delegate agency. ACYF is the funding agency for a grantee, and a grantee is the funding agency for a delegate agency.

Grantee means the local public or private non-profit agency which has been

designated as a Head Start agency under 42 U.S.C. 9836 and which has been granted financial assistance by the responsible HHS official to operate a Head Start program.

Interim Grantee means an agency which has been appointed to operate a Head Start program for a period of time not to exceed one year while an appeal of a denial of refunding, termination or suspension action is pending.

Prospective Delegate Agency means a public or private non-profit agency or organization which has applied to a grantee to serve as a delegate agency.

Responsible HHS Official means the official who is authorized to make the grant of financial assistance to operate a Head Start program or his or her designee.

Submittal means the date of actual receipt or the date the material was served in accordance with §1303.5 of this part for providing documents or notices of appeals, and similar matters, to either grantees, delegate agencies, prospective delegate agencies, or ACYF.

Substantial Rejection means that a funding agency requires that the funding of a current delegate agency be reduced to 80 percent or less of the current level of operations for any reason other than a determination that the delegate agency does not need the funds to serve all the eligible persons it proposes to serve.

Suspension of a grant means temporary withdrawal of the grantee's authority to obligate grant funds pending corrective action by the grantee.

Termination of a grant or delegate agency agreement means permanent withdrawal of the grantee's or delegate agency's authority to obligate previously awarded grant funds before that authority would otherwise expire. It also means the voluntary relinquishment of that authority by the grantee or delegate agency. Termination does not include:

(1) Withdrawal of funds awarded on the basis of the grantee's or delegate agency's underestimate of the unobligated balance in a prior period;

(2) Refusal by the funding agency to extend a grant or award additional funds (such as refusal to make a competing or noncompeting continuation

renewal, extension or supplemental award);

(3) Withdrawal of the unobligated balance as of the expiration of a grant;

(4) Annulment, i.e., voiding of a grant upon determination that the award was obtained fraudulently or was otherwise illegal or invalid from its inception.

Work day means any 24 hour period beginning at 12 a.m. local time and continuing for 24 hours. It excludes Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays. Any time ending on one of the excluded days shall extend to 5 p.m. of the next full work day.

§ 1303.3 Right to attorney, attorney fees, and travel costs.

(a) All parties to proceedings under this part, including informal proceedings, have the right to be represented by an attorney.

(1) Attorney fees may be charged to the program grant in an amount equal to the usual and customary fees charged in the locality. However, such fees may not exceed \$250.00 per day, adjusted annually to reflect the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics) beginning one year after the effective date of these regulations. The grantee or delegate agency may use current operating funds to pay these costs. The fees of only one attorney may be charged to the program grant with respect to a particular dispute. Such fees may not be charged if the grantee or delegate agency has an attorney on its staff, or if it has a retainer agreement with an attorney which fully covers fees connected with litigation. The grantee or delegate agency shall have the burden of establishing the usual and customary fees and shall furnish documentation to support that determination that is satisfactory to the responsible HHS official.

(2) A grantee or delegate agency may designate up to two persons to attend and participate in proceedings held under this Part. Travel and per diem costs of such persons, and of an attorney representing the grantee or delegate agency, shall not exceed those allowable under Standard Governmental Travel Regulations in effect at the time of the travel.

§ 1303.4

(b) In the event that use of program funds under this section would result in curtailment of program operations or inability to liquidate prior obligations, the party so affected may apply to the responsible HHS official for payment of these expenses.

(c) The responsible HHS official, upon being satisfied that these expenditures would result in curtailment of program operations or inability to liquidate prior obligations, must make payment therefor to the affected party by way of reimbursement from currently available funds.

§ 1303.4 Remedies.

The procedures established by subparts B and C of this Part shall not be construed as precluding ACYF from pursuing any other remedies authorized by law.

§ 1303.5 Service of process.

Whenever documents are required to be filed or served under this part, or notice provided under this part, certified mail shall be used with a return receipt requested. Alternatively, any other system may be used that provides proof of the date of receipt of the documents by the addressee. If this regulation is not complied with, and if a party alleges that it failed to receive documents allegedly sent to it, there will be a rebuttable presumption that the documents or notices were not sent as required by this part, or as alleged by the party that failed to use the required mode of service. The presumption may be rebutted only by a showing supported by a preponderance of evidence that the material was in fact submitted in a timely manner.

§ 1303.6 Successor agencies and officials.

Wherever reference is made to a particular Federal agency, office, or official it shall be deemed to apply to any other agency, office, or official which subsequently becomes responsible for administration of the program or any portion of it.

45 CFR Ch. XIII (10–1–09 Edition)

§ 1303.7 Effect of failure to file or serve documents in a timely manner.

(a) Whenever an appeal is not filed within the time specified in these or related regulations, the potential appellant shall be deemed to have consented to the proposed action and to have waived all rights of appeal.

(b) Whenever a party has failed to file a response or other submission within the time required in these regulations, or by order of an appropriate HHS responsible official, the party shall be deemed to have waived the right to file such response or submission.

(c) A party fails to comply with the requisite deadlines or time frames if it exceeds them by any amount.

(d) The time to file an appeal, response, or other submission may be waived in accordance with § 1303.8 of this part.

§ 1303.8 Waiver of requirements.

(a) Any procedural requirements required by these regulations may be waived by the responsible HHS official or such waiver requests may be granted by the Departmental Appeals Board in those cases where the Board has jurisdiction. Requests for waivers must be in writing and based on good cause.

(b) Approvals of waivers must be in writing and signed by the responsible HHS official or by the Departmental Appeals Board when it has jurisdiction.

(c) “Good cause” consists of the following:

(1) Litigation dates cannot be changed;

(2) Personal emergencies pertaining to the health of a person involved in and essential to the proceeding or to a member of that person’s immediate family, spouse, parents, or siblings;

(3) The complexity of the case is such that preparation of the necessary documents cannot reasonably be expected to be completed within the standard time frames;

(4) Other matters beyond the control of the party requesting the waiver, such as strikes and natural disasters.

(d) Under no circumstances may “good cause” consist of a failure to meet a deadline due to the oversight of either a party or its representative.

(e) Waivers of timely filing or service shall be granted only when necessary in the interest of fairness to all parties, including the Federal agency. They will be granted sparingly as prompt resolution of disputes is a major goal of these regulations. The responsible HHS official or the Departmental Appeals Board shall have the right, on own motion or on motion of a party, to require such documentation as deemed necessary in support of a request for a waiver.

(f) A request for an informal meeting by a delegate agency, including a prospective delegate agency, may be denied by the responsible HHS official, on motion of the grantee or on his or her own motion, if the official concludes that the written appeal fails to state plausible grounds for reversing the grantee's decision or the grantee's failure to act on an application.

(g) The requirements of this section may not be waived.

Subpart B—Appeals by Grantees

§ 1303.10 Purpose.

(a) This subpart establishes rules and procedures for the suspension of a grantee, denial of a grantee's application for refunding, or termination of assistance under the Act for circumstances related to the particular grant, such as ineffective or improper use of Federal funds or for failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations, policies, instructions, assurances, terms and conditions or, in accordance with part 1302 of this chapter, upon loss by the grantee of legal status or financial viability.

(b) This subpart does not apply to any administrative action based upon any violation, or alleged violation, of title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

§ 1303.11 Suspension on notice and opportunity to show cause.

(a) After receiving concurrence from the Commissioner, ACYF, the responsible HHS official may suspend financial assistance to a grantee in whole or in part for breach or threatened breach of any requirement stated in § 1303.10 pursuant to notice and opportunity to show cause why assistance should not be suspended.

(b) The responsible HHS official will notify the grantee as required by § 1303.5 or by telegram that ACYF intends to suspend financial assistance, in whole or in part, unless good cause is shown why such action should not be taken. The notice will include:

(1) The grounds for the proposed suspension;

(2) The effective date of the proposed suspension;

(3) Information that the grantee has the opportunity to submit written material in opposition to the intended suspension and to meet informally with the responsible HHS official regarding the intended suspension;

(4) Information that the written material must be submitted to the responsible HHS official at least seven days prior to the effective date of the proposed suspension and that a request for an informal meeting must be made in writing to the responsible HHS official no later than seven days after the day the notice of intention to suspend was mailed to the grantee;

(5) Invitation to correct the deficiency by voluntary action; and

(6) A copy of this subpart.

(c) If the grantee requests an informal meeting, the responsible HHS official will fix a time and place for the meeting. In no event will such meeting be scheduled less than seven days after the notice of intention to suspend was sent to the grantee.

(d) The responsible HHS official may at his or her discretion extend the period of time or date for making requests or submitting material by the grantee and will notify the grantee of any such extension.

(e) At the time the responsible HHS official sends the notice of intention to suspend financial assistance to the grantee, the official will send a copy of it to any delegate agency whose activities or failures to act are a substantial cause of the proposed suspension, and will inform such delegate agency that it is entitled to submit written material in opposition and to participate in the informal meeting with the responsible HHS official if one is held. In addition, the responsible HHS official may give such notice to any other Head Start delegate agency of the grantee.

§ 1303.12

(f) Within three days of receipt of the notice of intention to suspend financial assistance, the grantee shall send a copy of such notice and a copy of this subpart to all delegate agencies which would be financially affected by the proposed suspension action. Any delegate agency that wishes to submit written material may do so within the time stated in the notice. Any delegate agency that wishes to participate in the informal meeting regarding the intended suspension, if not otherwise afforded a right to participate, may request permission to do so from the responsible HHS official, who may grant or deny such permission. In acting upon any such request from a delegate agency, the responsible HHS official will take into account the effect of the proposed suspension on the particular delegate agency, the extent to which the meeting would become unduly complicated as a result of granting such permission, and the extent to which the interests of the delegate agency requesting such permission appear to be adequately represented by other participants.

(g) The responsible HHS official will consider any timely material presented in writing, any material presented during the course of the informal meeting as well as any showing that the grantee has adequately corrected the deficiency which led to the suspension proceedings. The decision of the responsible HHS official will be made within five days after the conclusion of the informal meeting, or, if no informal meeting is held, within five days of receipt by the responsible HHS official of written material from all concerned parties. If the responsible HHS official concludes that the grantee has failed to show cause why financial assistance should not be suspended, the official may suspend financial assistance in whole or in part and under such terms and conditions as he or she specifies.

(h) Notice of such suspension will be promptly transmitted to the grantee as required in §1303.5 of this part or by some other means showing the date of receipt, and shall become effective upon delivery or on the date delivery is refused or the material is returned. Suspension shall not exceed 30 days unless the responsible HHS official and

45 CFR Ch. XIII (10–1–09 Edition)

the grantee agree to a continuation of the suspension for an additional period of time. If termination proceedings are initiated in accordance with §1303.14, the suspension of financial assistance will be rescinded.

(i) New obligations incurred by the grantee during the suspension period will be not be allowed unless the granting agency expressly authorizes them in the notice of suspension or an amendment to it. Necessary and otherwise allowable costs which the grantee could not reasonably avoid during the suspension period will be allowed if they result from obligations properly incurred by the grantee before the effective date of the suspension and not in anticipation of suspension or termination. At the discretion of the granting agency, third-party in-kind contributions applicable to the suspension period may be allowed in satisfaction of cost sharing or matching requirements.

(j) The responsible HHS official may appoint an agency to serve as an interim grantee to operate the program until the grantee's suspension is lifted.

(k) The responsible HHS official may modify the terms, conditions and nature of the suspension or rescind the suspension action at any time on his or her own initiative or upon a satisfactory showing that the grantee has adequately corrected the deficiency which led to the suspension and that repetition is not threatened. Suspension partly or fully rescinded may, at the discretion of the responsible HHS official, be reimposed with or without further proceedings, except that the total time of suspension may not exceed 30 days unless termination proceedings are initiated in accordance with §1303.14 or unless the responsible HHS official and the grantee agree to continuation of the suspension for an additional period of time. If termination proceedings are initiated, the suspension of financial assistance will be rescinded.

§ 1303.12 Summary suspension and opportunity to show cause.

(a) After receiving concurrence from the Commissioner, ACYF, the responsible HHS official may suspend financial assistance in whole or in part

without prior notice and an opportunity to show cause if it is determined that immediate suspension is necessary because of a serious risk of:

(1) Substantial injury to property or loss of project funds; or

(2) Violation of a Federal, State, or local criminal statute; or

(3) If staff or participants' health and safety are at risk.

(b) The notice of summary suspension will be given to the grantee as required by §1303.5 of this part, or by some other means showing the date of receipt, and shall become effective on delivery or on the date delivery is refused or the material is returned unclaimed.

(c) The notice must include the following items:

(1) The effective date of the suspension;

(2) The grounds for the suspension;

(3) The extent of the terms and conditions of any full or partial suspension;

(4) A statement prohibiting the grantee from making any new expenditures or incurring any new obligations in connection with the suspended portion of the program; and

(5) A statement advising the grantee that it has an opportunity to show cause at an informal meeting why the suspension should be rescinded. The request for an informal meeting must be made by the grantee in writing to the responsible HHS official no later than five workdays after the effective date of the notice of summary suspension as described in paragraph (b) of this section.

(d) If the grantee requests in writing the opportunity to show cause why the suspension should be rescinded, the responsible HHS official will fix a time and place for an informal meeting for this purpose. This meeting will be held within five workdays after the grantee's request is received by the responsible HHS official. Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph, the responsible HHS official may proceed to deny refunding or initiate termination proceedings at any time even though financial assistance of the grantee has been suspended in whole or in part.

(e) Notice of summary suspension must also be furnished by the grantee to its delegate agencies within two

workdays of its receipt of the notice from ACYF by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by any other means showing dates of transmittal and receipt or return as undeliverable or unclaimed. Delegate agencies affected by the summary suspension have the right to participate in the informal meeting as set forth in paragraph (d) of this section.

(f) The effective period of a summary suspension of financial assistance may not exceed 30 days unless:

(1) The conditions creating the summary suspension have not been corrected; or

(2) The parties agree to a continuation of the summary suspension for an additional period of time; or

(3) The grantee, in accordance with paragraph (d) of this section, requests an opportunity to show cause why the summary suspension should be rescinded, in which case it may remain in effect in accordance with paragraph (h) of this section; or

(4) Termination or denial of refunding proceedings are initiated in accordance with §1303.14 or §1303.15.

(g) Any summary suspension that remains in effect for more than 30 days is subject to the requirements of §1303.13 of this part. The only exceptions are where there is an agreement under paragraph (f)(2) of this section, or the circumstances described in paragraph (f)(4) or (h)(1) of this section exist.

(h)(1) If the grantee requests an opportunity to show cause why a summary suspension should be rescinded, the suspension of financial assistance will continue in effect until the grantee has been afforded such opportunity and a decision has been made by the responsible HHS official.

(2) If the suspension continues for more than 30 days, the suspension remains in effect even if it is appealed to the Departmental Appeals Board.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provisions of these or other regulations, if a denial of refunding occurs or a termination action is instituted while the summary suspension is in effect, the suspension shall merge into the later action and funding shall not be available until the action is rescinded or a decision favorable to the grantee is rendered.

§ 1303.13

(i) The responsible HHS official must consider any timely material presented in writing, any material presented during the course of the informal meeting, as well as any other evidence that the grantee has adequately corrected the deficiency which led to the summary suspension.

(j) A decision must be made within five work days after the conclusion of the informal meeting with the responsible HHS official. If the responsible HHS official concludes, after considering the information provided at the informal meeting, that the grantee has failed to show cause why the suspension should be rescinded, the responsible HHS official may continue the suspension, in whole or in part and under the terms and conditions specified in the notice of suspension.

(k) New obligations incurred by the grantee during the suspension period will not be allowed unless the granting agency expressly authorizes them in the notice of suspension or by an amendment to the notice. Necessary and otherwise allowable costs which the grantee could not reasonably avoid during the suspension period will be allowed if they result from obligations properly incurred by the grantee before the effective date of the suspension and not in anticipation of suspension, denial of refunding or termination.

(l) The responsible HHS official may appoint an agency to serve as an interim grantee to operate the program until either the grantee's summary suspension is lifted or a new grantee is selected in accordance with subpart B of this part.

(m) At the discretion of the funding agency, third-party in-kind contributions applicable to the suspension period may be allowed in satisfaction of cost sharing or matching requirements.

(n) The responsible HHS official may modify the terms, conditions and nature of the summary suspension or rescind the suspension action at any time upon receiving satisfactory evidence that the grantee has adequately corrected the deficiency which led to the suspension and that the deficiency will not occur again. Suspension partly or fully rescinded may, at the discretion of the responsible HHS official, be

reimposed with or without further proceedings.

§ 1303.13 Appeal by a grantee of a suspension continuing for more than 30 days.

(a) This section applies to summary suspensions that are initially issued for more than 30 days and summary suspensions continued for more than 30 days except those identified in paragraph § 1303.12(g) of this part.

(b) After receiving concurrence from the Commissioner, ACYF, the responsible HHS official may suspend a grant for more than 30 days. A suspension may, among other bases, be imposed for the same reasons that justify termination of financial assistance or which justify a denial of refunding of a grant.

(c) A notice of a suspension under this section shall set forth:

(1) The reasons for the action;

(2) The duration of the suspension, which may be indefinite;

(3) The fact that the action may be appealed to the Departmental Appeals Board and the time within which it must be appealed.

(d) During the period of suspension a grantee may not incur any valid obligations against Federal Head Start grant funds, nor may any grantee expenditure or provision of in-kind services or items of value made during the period be counted as applying toward any required matching contribution required of a grantee, except as otherwise provided in this part.

(e) The responsible HHS official may appoint an agency to serve as an interim grantee to operate the program until either the grantee's suspension is lifted or a new grantee is selected in accordance with subparts B and C of 45 CFR part 1302.

(f) Any appeal to the Departmental Appeals Board must be made within five days of the grantee's receipt of notice of suspension or return of the notice as undeliverable, refused, or unclaimed. Such an appeal must be in writing and it must fully set forth the grounds for the appeal and be accompanied by all documentation that the grantee believes is relevant and supportive of its position.

All such appeals shall be addressed to the Departmental Appeals Board, and the appellant will send a copy of the appeal to the Commissioner, ACYF, and the responsible HHS official. Appeals will be governed by the Departmental Appeals Board's regulations at 45 CFR part 16, except as otherwise provided in the Head Start appeals regulations. Any grantee requesting a hearing as part of its appeal shall be afforded one by the Departmental Appeals Board.

(g) If a grantee is successful on its appeal any costs incurred during the period of suspension that are otherwise allowable may be paid with Federal grant funds. Moreover, any cash or in-kind contributions of the grantee during the suspension period that are otherwise allowable may be counted toward meeting the grantee's non-Federal share requirement.

(h) If a grantee's appeal is denied by the Departmental Appeals Board, but the grantee is subsequently restored to the program because it has corrected those conditions which warranted the suspension, its activities during the period of the suspension remain outside the scope of the program.

Federal funds may not be used to offset any costs during the period, nor may any cash or in-kind contributions received during the period be used to meet non-Federal share requirements.

(i) If the Federal agency institutes termination proceedings during a suspension, or denies refunding, the two actions shall merge and the grantee need not file a new appeal. Rather, the Departmental Appeals Board will be notified by the Federal agency and will automatically be vested with jurisdiction over the termination action or the denial of refunding and will, pursuant to its rules and procedures, permit the grantee to respond to the notice of termination. In a situation where a suspension action is merged into a termination action in accordance with this section, the suspension continues until there is an administrative decision by the Departmental Appeals Board on the grantee's appeal.

§ 1303.14 Appeal by a grantee from a termination of financial assistance.

(a) After receiving concurrence from the Commissioner, ACYF, the responsible HHS official may terminate financial assistance to a grantee. Financial assistance may be terminated in whole or in part.

(b) Financial assistance may be terminated for any or all of the following reasons:

(1) The grantee is no longer financially viable;

(2) The grantee has lost the requisite legal status or permits;

(3) The grantee has failed to comply with the required fiscal or program reporting requirements applicable to grantees in the Head Start program;

(4) The grantee has failed to timely correct one or more deficiencies as defined in 45 CFR Part 1304;

(5) The grantee has failed to comply with the eligibility requirements and limitations on enrollment in the Head Start program, or both;

(6) The grantee has failed to comply with the Head Start grants administration requirements set forth in 45 CFR part 1301;

(7) The grantee has failed to comply with the requirements of the Head Start Act;

(8) The grantee is debarred from receiving Federal grants or contracts;

(9) The grantee fails to abide by any other terms and conditions of its award of financial assistance, or any other applicable laws, regulations, or other applicable Federal or State requirements or policies.

(c) A notice of termination shall set forth:

(1) The legal basis for the termination under paragraph (b) of this section, the factual findings on which the termination is based or reference to specific findings in another document that form the basis for the termination (such as reference to item numbers in an on-site review report or instrument), and citation to any statutory provisions, regulations, or policy issuances on which ACF is relying for its determination.

(2) The fact that the termination may be appealed within 30 days to the Departmental Appeals Board (with a

copy of the appeal sent to the responsible HHS official and the Commissioner, ACYF) and that such appeal shall be governed by 45 CFR part 16, except as otherwise provided in the Head Start appeals regulations, and that any grantee that requests a hearing shall be afforded one, as mandated by 42 U.S.C. 9841.

(3) That the appeal may be made only by the Board of Directors of the grantee or an official acting on behalf of such Board.

(4) That, if the activities of a delegate agency are the basis, in whole or in part, for the proposed termination, the identity of the delegate agency.

(5) That the grantee's appeal must meet the requirements set forth in paragraph (d) of this section.

(6) That a failure by the responsible HHS official to meet the requirements of this paragraph may result in the dismissal of the termination action without prejudice, or the remand of that action for the purpose of reissuing it with the necessary corrections.

(d) A grantee's appeal must:

(1) Be in writing;

(2) Specifically identify what factual findings are disputed;

(3) Identify any legal issues raised, including relevant citations;

(4) Include an original and two copies of each document the grantee believes is relevant and supportive of its position (unless the grantee has obtained permission from the Departmental Appeals Board to submit fewer copies);

(5) Include any request for specifically identified documents the grantee wishes to obtain from ACF and a statement of the relevance of the requested documents, and a statement that the grantee has attempted informally to obtain the documents from ACF and was unable to do so;

(6) Grantees may submit additional documents within 14 days of receipt of the documentation submitted by ACF in response to the grantee's appeal and initial submittals. The ACF response to the appeal and initial submittals of the grantee shall be filed no later than 30 days after ACF's receipt of the material. In response to such a submittal, ACF may submit additional documents should it have any, or request discovery in connection with the new doc-

uments, or both, but must do so within 10 days of receipt of the additional filings;

(7) Include a statement on whether the grantee is requesting a hearing; and

(8) Be filed with the Departmental Appeals Board and be served on the responsible HHS official who issued the termination notice and on the Commissioner of ACYF. The grantee must also serve a copy of the appeal on any delegate agency that would be financially affected at the time the grantee files its appeal.

(e) The Departmental Appeals Board sanctions with respect to a grantee's failure to comply with the provisions of paragraph (d) of this section are as follows:

(1) If in the judgment of the Departmental Appeals Board a grantee has failed to substantially comply with the provisions of the preceding paragraphs of this section, its appeal must be dismissed with prejudice.

(2) If the Departmental Appeals Board concludes that the grantee's failures are not substantial, but are confined to one or a few specific instances, it shall bar the submittal of an omitted document, or preclude the raising of an argument or objection not timely raised in the appeal, or deny a request for a document or other "discovery" request not timely made.

(3) The sanctions set forth in paragraphs (e)(1) and (2) of this section shall not apply if the Departmental Appeals Board determines that the grantee has shown good cause for its failure to comply with the relevant requirements. Delays in obtaining representation shall not constitute good cause. Matters within the control of its agents and attorneys shall be deemed to be within the control of the grantee.

(f) (1) During a grantee's appeal of a termination decision, funding will continue until an adverse decision is rendered or until expiration of the then current budget period. At the end of the current budget period, if a decision has not been rendered, the responsible HHS official shall award an interim grant to the grantee until a decision is made.

(2) If a grantee's funding has been suspended, no funding shall be available during the termination proceedings, or at any other time, unless the action is rescinded or the grantee's appeal is successful. An interim grantee will be appointed during the appeal period.

(3) If a grantee does not appeal an administrative decision to court within 30 days of its receipt of the decision, a replacement grantee will be immediately sought. An interim grantee may be named, if needed, pending the selection of a replacement grantee.

(4) An interim grantee may be sought even though the grantee has appealed an administrative decision to court within 30 days, if the responsible HHS official determines it necessary to do so. Examples of circumstances that warrant an interim grantee are to protect children and families from harm and Federal funds from misuse or dissipation or both.

(g) If the Departmental Appeals Board informs a grantee that a proposed termination action has been set down for hearing, the grantee shall, within five days of its receipt of this notice, send a copy of it to all delegate agencies which would be financially affected by the termination and to each delegate agency identified in the notice. The grantee shall send the Departmental Appeals Board and the responsible HHS official a list of all delegate agencies notified and the dates of notification.

(h) If the responsible HHS official initiated termination proceedings because of the activities of a delegate agency, that delegate agency may participate in the hearing as a matter of right. Any other delegate agency, person, agency or organization that wishes to participate in the hearing may request permission to do so from the Departmental Appeals Board. Any request for participation, including a request by a delegate agency, must be filed within 30 days of the grantee's appeal.

(i) The results of the proceeding and any measure taken thereafter by ACYF pursuant to this part shall be fully binding upon the grantee and all its delegate agencies, whether or not they actually participated in the hearing.

(j) A grantee may waive a hearing and submit written information and argument for the record. Such material shall be submitted within a reasonable period of time to be fixed by the Departmental Appeals Board upon the request of the grantee. The failure of a grantee to request a hearing, or to appear at a hearing for which a date had been set, unless excused for good cause, shall be deemed a waiver of the right to a hearing and consent to the making of a decision on the basis of written information and argument submitted by the parties to the Departmental Appeals Board.

(k) The responsible HHS official may attempt, either personally or through a representative, to resolve the issues in dispute by informal means prior to the hearing.

[57 FR 59264, Dec. 14, 1992, as amended at 61 FR 57226, Nov. 5, 1996; 65 FR 4768, Feb. 1, 2000]

§ 1303.15 Appeal by a grantee from a denial of refunding.

(a) After receiving concurrence from the Commissioner, ACYF, a grantee's application for refunding may be denied by the responsible HHS official for circumstances described in paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) When an intention to deny a grantee's application for refunding is arrived at on a basis to which this subpart applies, the responsible HHS official will provide the grantee as much advance notice thereof as is reasonably possible, in no event later than 30 days after the receipt by ACYF of the application. The notice will inform the grantee that it has the opportunity for a full and fair hearing on whether refunding should be denied.

(1) Such appeals shall be governed by 45 CFR part 16, except as otherwise provided in the Head Start appeals regulations. Any grantee which requests a hearing shall be afforded one, as mandated by 42 U.S.C. 9841.

(2) Any such appeals must be filed within 30 days after the grantee receives notice of the decision to deny refunding.

(c) Refunding of a grant may be denied for any or all of the reasons for which a grant may be terminated, as set forth in § 1303.14(b) of this part.

(d) Decisions to deny refunding shall be in writing, signed by the responsible HHS official, dated, and sent in compliance with §1303.5 of this part or by telegram, or by any other mode establishing the date sent and received by the addressee, or the date it was determined delivery could not be made, or the date delivery was refused. A Notice of Decision shall contain:

(1) The legal basis for the denial of refunding under paragraph (c) of this section, the factual findings on which the denial of refunding is based or references to specific findings in another document that form the basis for the denial of refunding (such as reference to item numbers in an on-site review report or instrument), and citation to any statutory provisions, regulations or policy issuances on which ACF is relying for its determination.

(2) The identity of the delegate agency, if the activities of that delegate agency are the basis, in whole or in part, for the proposed denial of refunding; and

(3) If the responsible HHS official has initiated denial of refunding proceedings because of the activities of a delegate agency, the delegate agency may participate in the hearing as a matter of right. Any other delegate agency, person, agency or organization that wishes to participate in the hearing may request permission to do so from the Departmental Appeals Board. Any request for participation, including a request by a delegate agency, must be filed within 30 days of the grantee's appeal.

(4) A statement that failure of the notice of denial of refunding to meet the requirements of this paragraph may result in the dismissal of the denial of refunding action without prejudice, or the remand of that action for the purpose of reissuing it with the necessary corrections.

(e) The appeal may be made only by the Board of Directors of the grantee or by an official acting on behalf of such Board.

(f) If the responsible HHS official has initiated denial of refunding proceedings because of the activities of a delegate agency, that delegate agency may participate in the hearing as a matter of right. Any other delegate

agency, person, agency or organization that wishes to participate in the hearing may request permission to do so from the Departmental Appeals Board. Any request for participation, including a request by a delegate agency, must be filed within 30 days of the grantee's appeal.

(g) Paragraphs (i), (j), and (k) of 45 CFR 1303.14 shall apply to appeals of denials of refunding.

(h) The Departmental Appeals Board sanctions with respect to a grantee's appeal of denial of refunding are as follows:

(1) If in the judgment of the Departmental Appeals Board a grantee has failed to substantially comply with the provisions of the preceding paragraphs of this section, its appeal must be dismissed with prejudice.

(2) If the Departmental Appeals Board concludes that the grantee's failure to comply is not substantial, but is confined to one or a few specific instances, it shall bar the submittal of an omitted document, or preclude the raising of an argument or objection not timely raised in the appeal, or deny a request for a document or other "discovery" request not timely made.

(3) The sanctions set forth in paragraphs (h)(1) and (2) of this section shall not apply if the Departmental Appeals Board determines that a grantee has shown good cause for its failure to comply with the relevant requirements. Delays in obtaining representation shall not constitute good cause. Matters within the control of its agents and attorneys shall be deemed to be within the control of the grantee.

[57 FR 59264, Dec. 14, 1992, as amended at 65 FR 4769, Feb. 1, 2000]

§ 1303.16 Conduct of hearing.

(a) The presiding officer shall conduct a full and fair hearing, avoid delay, maintain order, and make a sufficient record of the facts and issues. To accomplish these ends, the presiding officer shall have all powers authorized by law, and may make all procedural and evidentiary rulings necessary for the conduct of the hearing. The hearing shall be open to the public unless the presiding officer for good cause shown otherwise determines.

(b) Communications outside the record are prohibited as provided by 45 CFR 16.17.

(c) Both ACYF and the grantee are entitled to present their case by oral or documentary evidence, to submit rebuttal evidence and to conduct such examination and cross-examination as may be required for a full and true disclosure of all facts bearing on the issues. The issues shall be those stated in the notice required to be filed by paragraph (g) of this section, those stipulated in a prehearing conference or those agreed to by the parties.

(d) Prepared written direct testimony will be used in appeals under this part in lieu of oral direct testimony. When the parties submit prepared written direct testimony, witnesses must be available at the hearing for cross-examination and redirect examination. If a party can show substantial hardship in using prepared written direct testimony, the Departmental Appeals Board may exempt it from the requirement. However, such hardship must be more than difficulty in doing so, and it must be shown with respect to each witness.

(e) In addition to ACYF, the grantee, and any delegate agencies which have a right to appear, the presiding officer may permit the participation in the proceedings of such persons or organizations as deemed necessary for a proper determination of the issues involved. Such participation may be limited to those issues or activities which the presiding officer believes will meet the needs of the proceeding, and may be limited to the filing of written material.

(f) Any person or organization that wishes to participate in a proceeding may apply for permission to do so from the Departmental Appeals Board. This application must be made within 30 days of the grantee's appeal in the case of the appeal of termination or denial of refunding, and as soon as possible after the notice of suspension has been received by the grantee. It must state the applicant's interest in the proceeding, the evidence or arguments the applicant intends to contribute, and the necessity for the introduction of such evidence or arguments.

(g) The presiding officer shall permit or deny such participation and shall

give notice of his or her decision to the applicant, the grantee, and ACYF, and, in the case of denial, a brief statement of the reasons therefor. Even if previously denied, the presiding officer may subsequently permit such participation if, in his or her opinion, it is warranted by subsequent circumstances. If participation is granted, the presiding officer shall notify all parties of that fact and may, in appropriate cases, include in the notification a brief statement of the issues as to which participation is permitted.

(h) The Departmental Appeals Board will send the responsible HHS official, the grantee and any other party a notice which states the time, place, nature of the hearing, and the legal authority and jurisdiction under which the hearing is to be held. The notice will also identify with reasonable specificity and ACYF requirements which the grantee is alleged to have violated. The notice will be served and filed not later than ten work days prior to the hearing.

[57 FR 59264, Dec. 14, 1992, as amended at 65 FR 4769, Feb. 1, 2000]

§ 1303.17 Time for hearing and decision.

(a) Any hearing on an appeal by a grantee from a notice of suspension, termination, or denial of refunding must be commenced no later than 120 days from the date the grantee's appeal is received by the Departmental Appeals Board. The final decision in an appeal whether or not there is a hearing must be rendered not later than 60 days after the closing of the record, i.e., 60 days after the Board receives the final authorized submission in the case.

(b) All hearings will be conducted expeditiously and without undue delay or postponement.

(c) The time periods established in paragraph (a) of this section may be extended if:

(1) The parties jointly request a stay to engage in settlement negotiations,

(2) Either party requests summary disposition; or

(3) The Departmental Appeals Board determines that the Board is unable to hold a hearing or render its decision within the specified time period for

§ 1303.20

reasons beyond the control of either party or the Board.

[65 FR 4770, Feb. 1, 2000]

Subpart C—Appeals by Current or Prospective Delegate Agencies

§ 1303.20 Appeals to grantees by current or prospective delegate agencies of rejection of an application, failure to act on an application or termination of a grant or contract.

(a) A grantee must give prompt, fair and adequate consideration to applications submitted by current or prospective delegate agencies to operate Head Start programs. The failure of the grantee to act within 30 days after receiving the application is deemed to be a rejection of the application.

(b) A grantee must notify an applicant in writing within 30 days after receiving the application of its decision to either accept or to wholly or substantially reject it. If the decision is to wholly or substantially reject the application, the notice shall contain a statement of the reasons for the decision and a statement that the applicant has a right to appeal the decision within ten work days after receipt of the notice. If a grantee fails to act on the application by the end of the 30 day period which grantees have to review applications, the current or prospective delegate agency may appeal to the grantee, in writing, within 15 work days of the end of the 30 day grantee review period.

(c) A grantee must notify a delegate agency in writing of its decision to terminate its agreement with the delegate agency, explaining the reasons for its decision and that the delegate agency has the right to appeal the decision to the grantee within ten work days after receipt of the notice.

(d) The grantee has 20 days to review the written appeal and issue its decision. If the grantee sustains its earlier termination of an award or its rejection of an application, the current or prospective delegate agency then may appeal, in writing, to the responsible HHS official. The appeal must be submitted to the responsible HHS official within ten work days after the receipt of the grantee's final decision. The ap-

45 CFR Ch. XIII (10–1–09 Edition)

peal must fully set forth the grounds for the appeal.

(e) A grantee may not reject the application or terminate the operations of a delegate agency on the basis of defects or deficiencies in the application or in the operation of the program without first:

(1) Notifying the delegate agency of the defects and deficiencies;

(2) Providing, or providing for, technical assistance so that defects and deficiencies can be corrected by the delegate agency; and

(3) Giving the delegate agency the opportunity to make appropriate corrections.

(f) An appeal filed pursuant to a grantee failing to act on a current or prospective delegate agency's application within a 30 day period need only contain a copy of the application, the date filed, and any proof of the date the grantee received the application. The grantee shall have five days in which to respond to the appeal.

(g) Failure to appeal to the grantee regarding its decision to reject an application, terminate an agreement, or failure to act on an application shall bar any appeal to the responsible HHS official.

§ 1303.21 Procedures for appeal by current or prospective delegate agencies to the responsible HHS official from denials by grantees of an application or failure to act on an application.

(a) Any current or prospective delegate agency that is dissatisfied with the decision of a grantee rendered under § 1303.20 may appeal to the responsible HHS official whose decision is final and not appealable to the Commissioner, ACYF. Such an appeal must be in writing and it must fully set forth the grounds for the appeal and be accompanied by all documentation that the current or prospective delegate agency believes is relevant and supportive of this position, including all written material or documentation submitted to the grantee under the procedures set forth in § 1303.20, as well as a copy of any decision rendered by the grantee. A copy of the appeal and all material filed with the responsible HHS official must be simultaneously served on the grantee.

(b) In providing the information required by paragraph (a) of this section, delegate agencies must set forth:

(1) Whether, when and how the grantee advised the delegate agency of alleged defects and deficiencies in the delegate agency's application or in the operation of its program prior to the grantee's rejection or termination notice;

(2) Whether the grantee provided the delegate agency reasonable opportunity to correct the defects and deficiencies, the details of the opportunity that was given and whether or not the grantee provided or provided for technical advice, consultation, or assistance to the current delegate agency concerning the correction of the defects and deficiencies;

(3) What steps or measures, if any, were undertaken by the delegate agency to correct any defects or deficiencies;

(4) When and how the grantee notified the delegate agency of its decision;

(5) Whether the grantee told the delegate agency the reasons for its decision and, if so, how such reasons were communicated to the delegate agency and what they were;

(6) If it is the delegate agency's position that the grantee acted arbitrarily or capriciously, the reasons why the delegate agency takes this position; and

(7) Any other facts and circumstances which the delegate agency believes supports its appeal.

(c) The grantee may submit a written response to the appeal of a prospective delegate agency. It may also submit additional information which it believes is relevant and supportive of its position.

(d) In the case of an appeal by a delegate agency, the grantee must submit a written statement to the responsible HHS official responding to the items specified in paragraph (b) of this section. The grantee must include information that explains why it acted properly in arriving at its decision or in failing to act, and any other facts and circumstances which the grantee believes supports its position.

(e)(1) The responsible HHS official may meet informally with the current or prospective delegate agency if such

official determines that such a meeting would be beneficial to the proper resolution of the appeal. Such meetings may be conducted by conference call.

(2) An informal meeting must be requested by the current or prospective delegate agency at the time of the appeal. In addition, the grantee may request an informal meeting with the responsible HHS official. If none of the parties requests an informal meeting, the responsible HHS official may hold such a meeting if he or she believes it would be beneficial for a proper resolution of the dispute. Both the grantee and the current or prospective delegate agency may attend any informal meeting concerning the appeal. If a party wishes to oppose a request for a meeting it must serve its opposition on the responsible HHS official and any other party within five work days of its receipt of the request.

(f) A grantee's response to appeals by current or prospective delegate agencies must be submitted to the responsible HHS official within ten work days of receipt of the materials served on it by the current or prospective delegate agency in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section. The grantee must serve a copy of its response on the current or prospective delegate agency.

(g) The responsible HHS official shall notify the current or prospective delegate agency and the grantee whether or not an informal meeting will be held. If an informal meeting is held, it must be held within ten work days after the notice by the responsible HHS official is mailed. The responsible HHS official must designate either the Regional Office or the place where the current or prospective delegate agency or grantee is located for holding the informal meeting.

(h) If an informal meeting is not held, each party shall have an opportunity to reply in writing to the written statement submitted by the other party. The written reply must be submitted to the responsible HHS official within five work days after the notification required by paragraph (g) of this section. If a meeting is not to be held, notice of that fact shall be served on the parties within five work days of the receipt of a timely response to such a request or the expiration of the time

§ 1303.22

for submitting a response to such a request.

(i) In deciding an appeal under this section, the responsible HHS official will arrive at his or her decision by considering:

(1) The material submitted in writing and the information presented at any informal meeting;

(2) The application of the current or prospective delegate agency;

(3) His or her knowledge of the grantee's program as well as any evaluations of his or her staff about the grantee's program and current or prospective delegate agency's application and prior performance; and

(4) Any other evidence deemed relevant by the responsible HHS official.

§ 1303.22 Decision on appeal in favor of grantee.

(a) If the responsible HHS official finds in favor of the grantee, the appeal will be dismissed unless there is cause to remand the matter back to the grantee.

(b) The grantee's decision will be sustained unless it is determined by the responsible HHS official that the grantee acted arbitrarily, capriciously, or otherwise contrary to law, regulation, or other applicable requirements.

(c) The decision will be made within ten workdays after the informal meeting. The decision, including a statement of the reasons therefor, will be in writing, and will be served on the parties within five workdays from the date of the decision by the responsible HHS official.

(d) If the decision is made on the basis of written materials only, the decision will be made within five workdays of the receipt of the materials. The decision will be served on the parties no more than five days after it is made.

§ 1303.23 Decision on appeal in favor of the current or prospective delegate agency.

(a) The responsible HHS official will remand the rejection of an application or termination of an agreement to the grantee for prompt reconsideration and decision if the responsible HHS official's decision does not sustain the grantee's decision, and if there are

45 CFR Ch. XIII (10–1–09 Edition)

issues which require further development before a final decision can be made. The grantee's reconsideration and decision must be made in accordance with all applicable requirements of this part as well as other relevant regulations, statutory provisions, and program issuances. The grantee must issue its decision on remand in writing to both the current or prospective delegate agency and the responsible HHS official within 15 workdays after the date of receipt of the remand.

(b) If the current or prospective delegate agency is dissatisfied with the grantee's decision on remand, it may appeal to the responsible HHS official within five workdays of its receipt of that decision. Any such appeal must comply with the requirements of § 1303.21 of this part.

(c) If the responsible HHS official finds that the grantee's decision on remand is incorrect or if the grantee fails to issue its decision within 15 workdays, the responsible HHS official will entertain an application by the current or prospective delegate agency for a direct grant.

(1) If such an application is approved, there will be a commensurate reduction in the level of funding of the grantee and whatever other action is deemed appropriate in the circumstances. Such reduction in funding shall not be considered a termination or denial of refunding and may not be appealed under this part.

(2) If such an application is not approved, the responsible HHS official will take whatever action he or she deems appropriate under the circumstances.

(d) If, without fault on the part of a delegate agency, its operating funds are exhausted before its appeal has been decided, the grantee will furnish sufficient funds for the maintenance of the delegate agency's current level of operations until a final administrative decision has been reached.

(e) If the responsible HHS official sustains the decision of the grantee following remand, he or she shall notify the parties of the fact within 15 workdays of the receipt of final submittal of documents, or of the conclusion of any meeting between the official and the parties, whichever is later.

§ 1303.24 OMB control number.

The collection of information requirements in sections 1303.10 through 1303.23 of this part were approved on January 22, 1993, by the Office of Management and Budget and assigned OMB control number 0980-0242.

[58 FR 13019, Mar. 9, 1993]

PART 1304—PROGRAM PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR THE OPERATION OF HEAD START PROGRAMS BY GRANTEE AND DELEGATE AGENCIES

Subpart A—General

Sec.

1304.1 Purpose and scope.

1304.2 Effective date.

1304.3 Definitions.

Subpart B—Early Childhood Development and Health Services

1304.20 Child health and developmental services.

1304.21 Education and early childhood development.

1304.22 Child health and safety.

1304.23 Child nutrition.

1304.24 Child mental health.

Subpart C—Family and Community Partnerships

1304.40 Family partnerships.

1304.41 Community partnerships.

Subpart D—Program Design and Management

1304.50 Program governance.

1304.51 Management systems and procedures.

1304.52 Human resources management.

1304.53 Facilities, materials, and equipment.

Subpart E—Implementation and Enforcement

1304.60 Deficiencies and quality improvement plans.

1304.61 Noncompliance.

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 9801 *et seq.*

SOURCE: 61 FR 57210, Nov. 5, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 1304.1 Purpose and scope.

This part describes regulations implementing sections 641A, 644(a) and (c), and 645A(h) of the Head Start Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 9801 *et seq.*). Section 641A, paragraph (a)(3)(C) directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to review and revise, as necessary, the Head Start Program Performance Standards in effect under prior law. This paragraph further provides that any revisions should not result in an elimination or reduction of requirements regarding the scope or types of Head Start services to a level below that of the requirements in effect on November 2, 1978. Section 641A(a) directs the Secretary to issue regulations establishing performance standards and minimum requirements with respect to health, education, parent involvement, nutrition, social, transition, and other Head Start services as well as administrative and financial management, facilities, and other appropriate program areas. Sections 644(a) and (c) require the issuance of regulations setting standards for the organization, management, and administration of Head Start programs. Section 645A(h) requires that the Secretary develop and publish performance standards for the newly authorized program for low-income pregnant women and families with infants and toddlers, entitled “Early Head Start.” The following regulations respond to these provisions in the Head Start Act, as amended, for new or revised Head Start Program Performance Standards. These new regulations define standards and minimum requirements for the entire range of Early Head Start and Head Start services, including those specified in the authorizing legislation. They are applicable to both Head Start and Early Head Start programs, with the exceptions noted, and are to be used in conjunction with the regulations at 45 CFR parts 1301, 1302, 1303, 1305, 1306, and 1308.

§ 1304.2 Effective date.

Early Head Start and Head Start grantee and delegate agencies must comply with these requirements on January 1, 1998. Nothing in this part

§ 1304.3

prohibits grantee or delegate agencies from voluntarily complying with these regulations prior to the effective date.

§ 1304.3 Definitions.

(a) As used in this part:

(1) *Assessment* means the ongoing procedures used by appropriate qualified personnel throughout the period of a child's eligibility to identify:

(i) The child's unique strengths and needs and the services appropriate to meet those needs; and

(ii) The resources, priorities, and concerns of the family and the supports and services necessary to enhance the family's capacity to meet the developmental needs of their child.

(2) *Children with disabilities* means, for children ages 3 to 5, those with mental retardation, hearing impairments including deafness, speech or language impairments, visual impairments including blindness, serious emotional disturbance, orthopedic impairments, autism, traumatic brain injury, other health impairments, specific learning disabilities, deaf-blindness, or multiple disabilities, and who, by reason thereof, need special education and related services. The term "children with disabilities" for children aged 3 to 5, inclusive, may, at a State's discretion, include children experiencing developmental delays, as defined by the State and as measured by appropriate diagnostic instruments and procedures, in one or more of the following areas: Physical development, cognitive development, communication development, social or emotional development, or adaptive development; and who, by reason thereof, need special education and related services. Infants and toddlers with disabilities are those from birth to three years, as identified under the Part H Program (Individuals with Disabilities Education Act) in their State.

(3) *Collaboration and collaborative relationships*:

(i) With other agencies, means planning and working with them in order to improve, share and augment services, staff, information and funds; and

(ii) With parents, means working in partnership with them.

(4) *Contagious* means capable of being transmitted from one person to another.

45 CFR Ch. XIII (10–1–09 Edition)

(5) *Curriculum* means a written plan that includes:

(i) The goals for children's development and learning;

(ii) The experiences through which they will achieve these goals;

(iii) What staff and parents do to help children achieve these goals; and

(iv) The materials needed to support the implementation of the curriculum. The curriculum is consistent with the Head Start Program Performance Standards and is based on sound child development principles about how children grow and learn.

(6) *Deficiency* means:

(i) An area or areas of performance in which an Early Head Start or Head Start grantee agency is not in compliance with State or Federal requirements, including but not limited to, the Head Start Act or one or more of the regulations under parts 1301, 1304, 1305, 1306 or 1308 of this title and which involves:

(A) A threat to the health, safety, or civil rights of children or staff;

(B) A denial to parents of the exercise of their full roles and responsibilities related to program governance;

(C) A failure to perform substantially the requirements related to Early Childhood Development and Health Services, Family and Community Partnerships, or Program Design and Management; or

(D) The misuse of Head Start grant funds.

(ii) The loss of legal status or financial viability, as defined in part 1302 of this title, loss of permits, debarment from receiving Federal grants or contracts or the improper use of Federal funds; or

(iii) Any other violation of Federal or State requirements including, but not limited to, the Head Start Act or one or more of the regulations under parts 1301, 1304, 1305, 1306 or 1308 of this title, and which the grantee has shown an unwillingness or inability to correct within the period specified by the responsible HHS official, of which the responsible HHS official has given the grantee written notice of pursuant to section 1304.61.

(7) *Developmentally appropriate* means any behavior or experience that is appropriate for the age span of the children and is implemented with attention to the different needs, interests, and developmental levels and cultural backgrounds of individual children.

(8) *Early Head Start* program means a program that provides low-income pregnant women and families with children from birth to age 3 with family-centered services that facilitate child development, support parental roles, and promote self-sufficiency.

(9) *Family* means for the purposes of the regulations in this part all persons:

(i) Living in the same household who are:

(A) Supported by the income of the parent(s) or guardian(s) of the child enrolling or participating in the program; or

(B) Related to the child by blood, marriage, or adoption; or

(ii) Related to the child enrolling or participating in the program as parents or siblings, by blood, marriage, or adoption.

(10) *Guardian* means a person legally responsible for a child.

(11) *Health* means medical, dental, and mental well-being.

(12) *Home visitor* means the staff member in the home-based program option assigned to work with parents to provide comprehensive services to children and their families through home visits and group socialization activities.

(13) *Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP)* means a written plan for providing early intervention services to a child eligible under Part H of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). (See 34 CFR 303.340–303.346 for regulations concerning IFSPs.)

(14) *Minimum requirements* means that each Early Head Start and Head Start grantee must demonstrate a level of compliance with Federal and State requirements such that no deficiency, as defined in this part, exists in its program.

(15) *Policy group* means the formal group of parents and community representatives required to be established by the agency to assist in decisions about the planning and operation of the program.

(16) *Program attendance* means the actual presence and participation in the program of a child enrolled in an Early Head Start or Head Start program.

(17) *Referral* means directing an Early Head Start or Head Start child or family member(s) to an appropriate source or resource for help, treatment or information.

(18) *Staff* means paid adults who have responsibilities related to children and their families who are enrolled in Early Head Start or Head Start programs.

(19) *Teacher* means an adult who has direct responsibility for the care and development of children from birth to 5 years of age in a center-based setting.

(20) *Volunteer* means an unpaid person who is trained to assist in implementing ongoing program activities on a regular basis under the supervision of a staff person in areas such as health, education, transportation, nutrition, and management.

(b) In addition to the definitions in this section, the definitions as set forth in 45 CFR 1301.2, 1302.2, 1303.2, 1305.2, 1306.3, and 1308.3 also apply, as used in this part.

Subpart B—Early Childhood Development and Health Services

§ 1304.20 Child health and developmental services.

(a) *Determining child health status.* (1) In collaboration with the parents and as quickly as possible, but no later than 90 calendar days (with the exception noted in paragraph (a)(2) of this section) from the child's entry into the program (for the purposes of 45 CFR 1304.20(a)(1), 45 CFR 1304.20(a)(2), and 45 CFR 1304.20(b)(1), "entry" means the first day that Early Head Start or Head Start services are provided to the child), grantee and delegate agencies must:

(i) Make a determination as to whether or not each child has an ongoing source of continuous, accessible health care. If a child does not have a source of ongoing health care, grantee and delegate agencies must assist the parents in accessing a source of care;

(ii) Obtain from a health care professional a determination as to whether the child is up-to-date on a schedule of

age appropriate preventive and primary health care which includes medical, dental and mental health. Such a schedule must incorporate the requirements for a schedule of well child care utilized by the Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) program of the Medicaid agency of the State in which they operate, and the latest immunization recommendations issued by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, as well as any additional recommendations from the local Health Services Advisory Committee that are based on prevalent community health problems:

(A) For children who are not up-to-date on an age-appropriate schedule of well child care, grantee and delegate agencies must assist parents in making the necessary arrangements to bring the child up-to-date;

(B) For children who are up-to-date on an age-appropriate schedule of well child care, grantee and delegate agencies must ensure that they continue to follow the recommended schedule of well child care; and

(C) Grantee and delegate agencies must establish procedures to track the provision of health care services.

(iii) Obtain or arrange further diagnostic testing, examination, and treatment by an appropriate licensed or certified professional for each child with an observable, known or suspected health or developmental problem; and

(iv) Develop and implement a follow-up plan for any condition identified in 45 CFR 1304.20(a)(1)(ii) and (iii) so that any needed treatment has begun.

(2) Grantee and delegate agencies operating programs of shorter durations (90 days or less) must complete the above processes and those in 45 CFR 1304.20(b)(1) within 30 calendar days from the child's entry into the program.

(b) *Screening for developmental, sensory, and behavioral concerns.* (1) In collaboration with each child's parent, and within 45 calendar days of the child's entry into the program, grantee and delegate agencies must perform or obtain linguistically and age appropriate screening procedures to identify concerns regarding a child's developmental, sensory (visual and auditory), behavioral, motor, language, social,

cognitive, perceptual, and emotional skills (see 45 CFR 1308.6(b)(3) for additional information). To the greatest extent possible, these screening procedures must be sensitive to the child's cultural background.

(2) Grantee and delegate agencies must obtain direct guidance from a mental health or child development professional on how to use the findings to address identified needs.

(3) Grantee and delegate agencies must utilize multiple sources of information on all aspects of each child's development and behavior, including input from family members, teachers, and other relevant staff who are familiar with the child's typical behavior.

(c) *Extended follow-up and treatment.*

(1) Grantee and delegate agencies must establish a system of ongoing communication with the parents of children with identified health needs to facilitate the implementation of the follow-up plan.

(2) Grantee and delegate agencies must provide assistance to the parents, as needed, to enable them to learn how to obtain any prescribed medications, aids or equipment for medical and dental conditions.

(3) Dental follow-up and treatment must include:

(i) Fluoride supplements and topical fluoride treatments as recommended by dental professionals in communities where a lack of adequate fluoride levels has been determined or for every child with moderate to severe tooth decay; and

(ii) Other necessary preventive measures and further dental treatment as recommended by the dental professional.

(4) Grantee and delegate agencies must assist with the provision of related services addressing health concerns in accordance with the Individualized Education Program (IEP) and the Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP).

(5) Early Head Start and Head Start funds may be used for professional medical and dental services when no other source of funding is available. When Early Head Start or Head Start funds are used for such services, grantee and delegate agencies must have written documentation of their efforts

to access other available sources of funding.

(d) *Ongoing care.* In addition to assuring children's participation in a schedule of well child care, as described in §1304.20(a) of this part, grantee and delegate agencies must implement ongoing procedures by which Early Head Start and Head Start staff can identify any new or recurring medical, dental, or developmental concerns so that they may quickly make appropriate referrals. These procedures must include: periodic observations and recordings, as appropriate, of individual children's developmental progress, changes in physical appearance (e.g., signs of injury or illness) and emotional and behavioral patterns. In addition, these procedures must include observations from parents and staff.

(e) *Involving parents.* In conducting the process, as described in §§1304.20 (a), (b), and (c), and in making all possible efforts to ensure that each child is enrolled in and receiving appropriate health care services, grantee and delegate agencies must:

(1) Consult with parents immediately when child health or developmental problems are suspected or identified;

(2) Familiarize parents with the use of and rationale for all health and developmental procedures administered through the program or by contract or agreement, and obtain advance parent or guardian authorization for such procedures. Grantee and delegate agencies also must ensure that the results of diagnostic and treatment procedures and ongoing care are shared with and understood by the parents;

(3) Talk with parents about how to familiarize their children in a developmentally appropriate way and in advance about all of the procedures they will receive while enrolled in the program;

(4) Assist parents in accordance with 45 CFR 1304.40(f)(2) (i) and (ii) to enroll and participate in a system of ongoing family health care and encourage parents to be active partners in their children's health care process; and

(5) If a parent or other legally responsible adult refuses to give authorization for health services, grantee and delegate agencies must maintain written documentation of the refusal.

(f) *Individualization of the program.* (1) Grantee and delegate agencies must use the information from the screening for developmental, sensory, and behavioral concerns, the ongoing observations, medical and dental evaluations and treatments, and insights from the child's parents to help staff and parents determine how the program can best respond to each child's individual characteristics, strengths and needs.

(2) To support individualization for children with disabilities in their programs, grantee and delegate agencies must assure that:

(i) Services for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families support the attainment of the expected outcomes contained in the Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) for children identified under the infants and toddlers with disabilities program (Part H) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, as implemented by their State or Tribal government;

(ii) Enrolled families with infants and toddlers suspected of having a disability are promptly referred to the local early intervention agency designated by the State Part H plan to coordinate any needed evaluations, determine eligibility for Part H services, and coordinate the development of an IFSP for children determined to be eligible under the guidelines of that State's program. Grantee and delegate agencies must support parent participation in the evaluation and IFSP development process for infants and toddlers enrolled in their program;

(iii) They participate in and support efforts for a smooth and effective transition for children who, at age three, will need to be considered for services for preschool age children with disabilities; and

(iv) They participate in the development and implementation of the Individualized Education Program (IEP)

§ 1304.21

for preschool age children with disabilities, consistent with the requirements of 45 CFR 1308.19.

(The information and collection requirements are approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under OMB Control Number 0970-0148 for paragraphs (a), (c) and (d).)

[61 FR 57210, Nov. 5, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 2313, Jan. 15, 1998]

§ 1304.21 Education and early childhood development.

(a) *Child development and education approach for all children.* (1) In order to help children gain the skills and confidence necessary to be prepared to succeed in their present environment and with later responsibilities in school and life, grantee and delegate agencies' approach to child development and education must:

(i) Be developmentally and linguistically appropriate, recognizing that children have individual rates of development as well as individual interests, temperaments, languages, cultural backgrounds, and learning styles;

(ii) Be inclusive of children with disabilities, consistent with their Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) or Individualized Education Program (IEP) (see 45 CFR 1308.19);

(iii) Provide an environment of acceptance that supports and respects gender, culture, language, ethnicity and family composition;

(iv) Provide a balanced daily program of child-initiated and adult-directed activities, including individual and small group activities; and

(v) Allow and enable children to independently use toilet facilities when it is developmentally appropriate and when efforts to encourage toilet training are supported by the parents.

(2) Parents must be:

(i) Invited to become integrally involved in the development of the program's curriculum and approach to child development and education;

(ii) Provided opportunities to increase their child observation skills and to share assessments with staff that will help plan the learning experiences; and

(iii) Encouraged to participate in staff-parent conferences and home visits to discuss their child's development

45 CFR Ch. XIII (10-1-09 Edition)

and education (see 45 CFR 1304.40(e)(4) and 45 CFR 1304.40(i)(2)).

(3) Grantee and delegate agencies must support social and emotional development by:

(i) Encouraging development which enhances each child's strengths by:

(A) Building trust;

(B) Fostering independence;

(C) Encouraging self-control by setting clear, consistent limits, and having realistic expectations;

(D) Encouraging respect for the feelings and rights of others; and

(E) Supporting and respecting the home language, culture, and family composition of each child in ways that support the child's health and well-being; and

(ii) Planning for routines and transitions so that they occur in a timely, predictable and unrushed manner according to each child's needs.

(4) Grantee and delegate agencies must provide for the development of each child's cognitive and language skills by:

(i) Supporting each child's learning, using various strategies including experimentation, inquiry, observation, play and exploration;

(ii) Ensuring opportunities for creative self-expression through activities such as art, music, movement, and dialogue;

(iii) Promoting interaction and language use among children and between children and adults; and

(iv) Supporting emerging literacy and numeracy development through materials and activities according to the developmental level of each child.

(5) In center-based settings, grantee and delegate agencies must promote each child's physical development by:

(i) Providing sufficient time, indoor and outdoor space, equipment, materials and adult guidance for active play and movement that support the development of gross motor skills;

(ii) Providing appropriate time, space, equipment, materials and adult guidance for the development of fine motor skills according to each child's developmental level; and

(iii) Providing an appropriate environment and adult guidance for the participation of children with special needs.

(6) In home-based settings, grantee and delegate agencies must encourage parents to appreciate the importance of physical development, provide opportunities for children's outdoor and indoor active play, and guide children in the safe use of equipment and materials.

(b) *Child development and education approach for infants and toddlers.* (1) Grantee and delegate agencies' program of services for infants and toddlers must encourage (see 45 CFR 1304.3(a)(5) for a definition of curriculum):

(i) The development of secure relationships in out-of-home care settings for infants and toddlers by having a limited number of consistent teachers over an extended period of time. Teachers must demonstrate an understanding of the child's family culture and, whenever possible, speak the child's language (see 45 CFR 1304.52(g)(2));

(ii) Trust and emotional security so that each child can explore the environment according to his or her developmental level; and

(iii) Opportunities for each child to explore a variety of sensory and motor experiences with support and stimulation from teachers and family members.

(2) Grantee and delegate agencies must support the social and emotional development of infants and toddlers by promoting an environment that:

(i) Encourages the development of self-awareness, autonomy, and self-expression; and

(ii) Supports the emerging communication skills of infants and toddlers by providing daily opportunities for each child to interact with others and to express himself or herself freely.

(3) Grantee and delegate agencies must promote the physical development of infants and toddlers by:

(i) Supporting the development of the physical skills of infants and toddlers including gross motor skills, such as grasping, pulling, pushing, crawling, walking, and climbing; and

(ii) Creating opportunities for fine motor development that encourage the control and coordination of small, specialized motions, using the eyes, mouth, hands, and feet.

(c) *Child development and education approach for preschoolers.* (1) Grantee and delegate agencies, in collaboration with the parents, must implement a curriculum (see 45 CFR 1304.3(a)(5)) that:

(i) Supports each child's individual pattern of development and learning;

(ii) Provides for the development of cognitive skills by encouraging each child to organize his or her experiences, to understand concepts, and to develop age appropriate literacy, numeracy, reasoning, problem solving and decision-making skills which form a foundation for school readiness and later school success;

(iii) Integrates all educational aspects of the health, nutrition, and mental health services into program activities;

(iv) Ensures that the program environment helps children develop emotional security and facility in social relationships;

(v) Enhances each child's understanding of self as an individual and as a member of a group;

(vi) Provides each child with opportunities for success to help develop feelings of competence, self-esteem, and positive attitudes toward learning; and

(vii) Provides individual and small group experiences both indoors and outdoors.

(2) Staff must use a variety of strategies to promote and support children's learning and developmental progress based on the observations and ongoing assessment of each child (see 45 CFR 1304.20(b), 1304.20(d), and 1304.20(e)).

[61 FR 57210, Nov. 5, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 2313, Jan. 15, 1998]

§ 1304.22 Child health and safety.

(a) *Health emergency procedures.* Grantee and delegate agencies operating center-based programs must establish and implement policies and procedures to respond to medical and dental health emergencies with which all staff are familiar and trained. At a minimum, these policies and procedures must include:

(1) Posted policies and plans of action for emergencies that require rapid response on the part of staff (e.g., a child choking) or immediate medical or dental attention;

§ 1304.22

45 CFR Ch. XIII (10–1–09 Edition)

(2) Posted locations and telephone numbers of emergency response systems. Up-to-date family contact information and authorization for emergency care for each child must be readily available;

(3) Posted emergency evacuation routes and other safety procedures for emergencies (e.g., fire or weather-related) which are practiced regularly (see 45 CFR 1304.53 for additional information);

(4) Methods of notifying parents in the event of an emergency involving their child; and

(5) Established methods for handling cases of suspected or known child abuse and neglect that are in compliance with applicable Federal, State, or Tribal laws.

(b) *Conditions of short-term exclusion and admittance.* (1) Grantee and delegate agencies must temporarily exclude a child with a short-term injury or an acute or short-term contagious illness, that cannot be readily accommodated, from program participation in center-based activities or group experiences, but only for that generally short-term period when keeping the child in care poses a significant risk to the health or safety of the child or anyone in contact with the child.

(2) Grantee and delegate agencies must not deny program admission to any child, nor exclude any enrolled child from program participation for a long-term period, solely on the basis of his or her health care needs or medication requirements unless keeping the child in care poses a significant risk to the health or safety of the child or anyone in contact with the child and the risk cannot be eliminated or reduced to an acceptable level through reasonable modifications in the grantee or delegate agency's policies, practices or procedures or by providing appropriate auxiliary aids which would enable the child to participate without fundamentally altering the nature of the program.

(3) Grantee and delegate agencies must request that parents inform them of any health or safety needs of the child that the program may be required to address. Programs must share information, as necessary, with appropriate staff regarding accommodations needed

in accordance with the program's confidentiality policy.

(c) *Medication administration.* Grantee and delegate agencies must establish and maintain written procedures regarding the administration, handling, and storage of medication for every child. Grantee and delegate agencies may modify these procedures as necessary to satisfy State or Tribal laws, but only where such laws are consistent with Federal laws. The procedures must include:

(1) Labeling and storing, under lock and key, and refrigerating, if necessary, all medications, including those required for staff and volunteers;

(2) Designating a trained staff member(s) or school nurse to administer, handle and store child medications;

(3) Obtaining physicians' instructions and written parent or guardian authorizations for all medications administered by staff;

(4) Maintaining an individual record of all medications dispensed, and reviewing the record regularly with the child's parents;

(5) Recording changes in a child's behavior that have implications for drug dosage or type, and assisting parents in communicating with their physician regarding the effect of the medication on the child; and

(6) Ensuring that appropriate staff members can demonstrate proper techniques for administering, handling, and storing medication, including the use of any necessary equipment to administer medication.

(d) *Injury prevention.* Grantee and delegate agencies must:

(1) Ensure that staff and volunteers can demonstrate safety practices; and

(2) Foster safety awareness among children and parents by incorporating it into child and parent activities.

(e) *Hygiene.* (1) Staff, volunteers, and children must wash their hands with soap and running water at least at the following times:

(i) After diapering or toilet use;

(ii) Before food preparation, handling, consumption, or any other food-related activity (e.g., setting the table);

(iii) Whenever hands are contaminated with blood or other bodily fluids; and

(iv) After handling pets or other animals.

(2) Staff and volunteers must also wash their hands with soap and running water:

(i) Before and after giving medications;

(ii) Before and after treating or bandaging a wound (nonporous gloves should be worn if there is contact with blood or blood-containing body fluids); and

(iii) After assisting a child with toilet use.

(3) Nonporous (e.g., latex) gloves must be worn by staff when they are in contact with spills of blood or other visibly bloody bodily fluids.

(4) Spills of bodily fluids (e.g., urine, feces, blood, saliva, nasal discharge, eye discharge or any fluid discharge) must be cleaned and disinfected immediately in keeping with professionally established guidelines (e.g., standards of the Occupational Safety Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor). Any tools and equipment used to clean spills of bodily fluids must be cleaned and disinfected immediately. Other blood-contaminated materials must be disposed of in a plastic bag with a secure tie.

(5) Grantee and delegate agencies must adopt sanitation and hygiene procedures for diapering that adequately protect the health and safety of children served by the program and staff. Grantee and delegate agencies must ensure that staff properly conduct these procedures.

(6) Potties that are utilized in a center-based program must be emptied into the toilet and cleaned and disinfected after each use in a utility sink used for this purpose.

(7) Grantee and delegate agencies operating programs for infants and toddlers must space cribs and cots at least three feet apart to avoid spreading contagious illness and to allow for easy access to each child.

(f) *First aid kits.* (1) Readily available, well-supplied first aid kits appropriate for the ages served and the program size must be maintained at each facility and available on outings away from the site. Each kit must be accessible to staff members at all times, but must be kept out of the reach of children.

(2) First aid kits must be restocked after use, and an inventory must be conducted at regular intervals.

(The information collection requirements are approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under OMB Control Number 0970-0148 for paragraph (c).)

[61 FR 57210, Nov. 5, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 2313, Jan. 15, 1998]

§ 1304.23 Child nutrition.

(a) *Identification of nutritional needs.* Staff and families must work together to identify each child's nutritional needs, taking into account staff and family discussions concerning:

(1) Any relevant nutrition-related assessment data (height, weight, hemoglobin/hematocrit) obtained under 45 CFR 1304.20(a);

(2) Information about family eating patterns, including cultural preferences, special dietary requirements for each child with nutrition-related health problems, and the feeding requirements of infants and toddlers and each child with disabilities (see 45 CFR 1308.20);

(3) For infants and toddlers, current feeding schedules and amounts and types of food provided, including whether breast milk or formula and baby food is used; meal patterns; new foods introduced; food intolerances and preferences; voiding patterns; and observations related to developmental changes in feeding and nutrition. This information must be shared with parents and updated regularly; and

(4) Information about major community nutritional issues, as identified through the Community Assessment or by the Health Services Advisory Committee or the local health department.

(b) *Nutritional services.* (1) Grantee and delegate agencies must design and implement a nutrition program that meets the nutritional needs and feeding requirements of each child, including those with special dietary needs and children with disabilities. Also, the nutrition program must serve a variety of foods which consider cultural and ethnic preferences and which broaden the child's food experience.

(i) All Early Head Start and Head Start grantee and delegate agencies must use funds from USDA Food and Consumer Services Child Nutrition

§ 1304.23

Programs as the primary source of payment for meal services. Early Head Start and Head Start funds may be used to cover those allowable costs not covered by the USDA.

(ii) Each child in a part-day center-based setting must receive meals and snacks that provide at least $\frac{1}{3}$ of the child's daily nutritional needs. Each child in a center-based full-day program must receive meals and snacks that provide $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the child's daily nutritional needs, depending upon the length of the program day.

(iii) All children in morning center-based settings who have not received breakfast at the time they arrive at the Early Head Start or Head Start program must be served a nourishing breakfast.

(iv) Each infant and toddler in center-based settings must receive food appropriate to his or her nutritional needs, developmental readiness, and feeding skills, as recommended in the USDA meal pattern or nutrient standard menu planning requirements outlined in 7 CFR parts 210, 220, and 226.

(v) For 3- to 5-year-olds in center-based settings, the quantities and kinds of food served must conform to recommended serving sizes and minimum standards for meal patterns recommended in the USDA meal pattern or nutrient standard menu planning requirements outlined in 7 CFR parts 210, 220, and 226.

(vi) For 3- to 5-year-olds in center-based settings or other Head Start group experiences, foods served must be high in nutrients and low in fat, sugar, and salt.

(vii) Meal and snack periods in center-based settings must be appropriately scheduled and adjusted, where necessary, to ensure that individual needs are met. Infants and young toddlers who need it must be fed "on demand" to the extent possible or at appropriate intervals.

(2) Grantee and delegate agencies operating home-based program options must provide appropriate snacks and meals to each child during group socialization activities (see 45 CFR 1306.33 for information regarding home-based group socialization).

45 CFR Ch. XIII (10–1–09 Edition)

(3) Staff must promote effective dental hygiene among children in conjunction with meals.

(4) Parents and appropriate community agencies must be involved in planning, implementing, and evaluating the agencies' nutritional services.

(c) *Meal service.* Grantee and delegate agencies must ensure that nutritional services in center-based settings contribute to the development and socialization of enrolled children by providing that:

(1) A variety of food is served which broadens each child's food experiences;

(2) Food is not used as punishment or reward, and that each child is encouraged, but not forced, to eat or taste his or her food;

(3) Sufficient time is allowed for each child to eat;

(4) All toddlers and preschool children and assigned classroom staff, including volunteers, eat together family style and share the same menu to the extent possible;

(5) Infants are held while being fed and are not laid down to sleep with a bottle;

(6) Medically-based diets or other dietary requirements are accommodated; and

(7) As developmentally appropriate, opportunity is provided for the involvement of children in food-related activities.

(d) *Family assistance with nutrition.* Parent education activities must include opportunities to assist individual families with food preparation and nutritional skills.

(e) *Food safety and sanitation.* (1) Grantee and delegate agencies must post evidence of compliance with all applicable Federal, State, Tribal, and local food safety and sanitation laws, including those related to the storage, preparation and service of food and the health of food handlers. In addition, agencies must contract only with food service vendors that are licensed in accordance with State, Tribal or local laws.

(2) For programs serving infants and toddlers, facilities must be available

Office of Human Development Services, HHS

§ 1304.40

for the proper storage and handling of breast milk and formula.

(The information collection requirements are approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under OMB Control Number 0970-0148 for paragraph (a).)

[61 FR 57210, Nov. 5, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 2313, Jan. 15, 1998]

§ 1304.24 Child mental health.

(a) *Mental health services.* (1) Grantee and delegate agencies must work collaboratively with parents (see 45 CFR 1304.40(f) for issues related to parent education) by:

(i) Soliciting parental information, observations, and concerns about their child's mental health;

(ii) Sharing staff observations of their child and discussing and anticipating with parents their child's behavior and development, including separation and attachment issues;

(iii) Discussing and identifying with parents appropriate responses to their child's behaviors;

(iv) Discussing how to strengthen nurturing, supportive environments and relationships in the home and at the program;

(v) Helping parents to better understand mental health issues; and

(vi) Supporting parents' participation in any needed mental health interventions.

(2) Grantee and delegate agencies must secure the services of mental health professionals on a schedule of sufficient frequency to enable the timely and effective identification of and intervention in family and staff concerns about a child's mental health; and

(3) Mental health program services must include a regular schedule of on-site mental health consultation involving the mental health professional, program staff, and parents on how to:

(i) Design and implement program practices responsive to the identified behavioral and mental health concerns of an individual child or group of children;

(ii) Promote children's mental wellness by providing group and individual staff and parent education on mental health issues;

(iii) Assist in providing special help for children with atypical behavior or development; and

(iv) Utilize other community mental health resources, as needed.

Subpart C—Family and Community Partnerships

§ 1304.40 Family partnerships.

(a) *Family goal setting.* (1) Grantee and delegate agencies must engage in a process of collaborative partnership-building with parents to establish mutual trust and to identify family goals, strengths, and necessary services and other supports. This process must be initiated as early after enrollment as possible and it must take into consideration each family's readiness and willingness to participate in the process.

(2) As part of this ongoing partnership, grantee and delegate agencies must offer parents opportunities to develop and implement individualized family partnership agreements that describe family goals, responsibilities, timetables and strategies for achieving these goals as well as progress in achieving them. In home-based program options, this agreement must include the above information as well as the specific roles of parents in home visits and group socialization activities (see 45 CFR 1306.33(b)).

(3) To avoid duplication of effort, or conflict with, any preexisting family plans developed between other programs and the Early Head Start or Head Start family, the family partnership agreement must take into account, and build upon as appropriate, information obtained from the family and other community agencies concerning preexisting family plans. Grantee and delegate agencies must coordinate, to the extent possible, with families and other agencies to support the accomplishment of goals in the preexisting plans.

(4) A variety of opportunities must be created by grantee and delegate agencies for interaction with parents throughout the year.

(5) Meetings and interactions with families must be respectful of each family's diversity and cultural and ethnic background.

§ 1304.40

(b) *Accessing community services and resources.* (1) Grantee and delegate agencies must work collaboratively with all participating parents to identify and continually access, either directly or through referrals, services and resources that are responsive to each family's interests and goals, including:

(i) Emergency or crisis assistance in areas such as food, housing, clothing, and transportation;

(ii) Education and other appropriate interventions, including opportunities for parents to participate in counseling programs or to receive information on mental health issues that place families at risk, such as substance abuse, child abuse and neglect, and domestic violence; and

(iii) Opportunities for continuing education and employment training and other employment services through formal and informal networks in the community.

(2) Grantee and delegate agencies must follow-up with each family to determine whether the kind, quality, and timeliness of the services received through referrals met the families' expectations and circumstances.

(c) *Services to pregnant women who are enrolled in programs serving pregnant women, infants, and toddlers.* (1) Early Head Start grantee and delegate agencies must assist pregnant women to access comprehensive prenatal and postpartum care, through referrals, immediately after enrollment in the program. This care must include:

(i) Early and continuing risk assessments, which include an assessment of nutritional status as well as nutrition counseling and food assistance, if necessary;

(ii) Health promotion and treatment, including medical and dental examinations on a schedule deemed appropriate by the attending health care providers as early in the pregnancy as possible; and

(iii) Mental health interventions and follow-up, including substance abuse prevention and treatment services, as needed.

(2) Grantee and delegate agencies must provide pregnant women and other family members, as appropriate, with prenatal education on fetal devel-

opment (including risks from smoking and alcohol), labor and delivery, and postpartum recovery (including maternal depression).

(3) Grantee and delegate agencies must provide information on the benefits of breast feeding to all pregnant and nursing mothers. For those who choose to breast feed in center-based programs, arrangements must be provided as necessary.

(d) *Parent involvement—general.* (1) In addition to involving parents in program policy-making and operations (see 45 CFR 1304.50), grantee and delegate agencies must provide parent involvement and education activities that are responsive to the ongoing and expressed needs of the parents, both as individuals and as members of a group. Other community agencies should be encouraged to assist in the planning and implementation of such programs.

(2) Early Head Start and Head Start settings must be open to parents during all program hours. Parents must be welcomed as visitors and encouraged to observe children as often as possible and to participate with children in group activities. The participation of parents in any program activity must be voluntary, and must not be required as a condition of the child's enrollment.

(3) Grantee and delegate agencies must provide parents with opportunities to participate in the program as employees or volunteers (see 45 CFR 1304.52(b)(3) for additional requirements about hiring parents).

(e) *Parent involvement in child development and education.* (1) Grantee and delegate agencies must provide opportunities to include parents in the development of the program's curriculum and approach to child development and education (see 45 CFR 1304.3(a)(5) for a definition of curriculum).

(2) Grantees and delegate agencies operating home-based program options must build upon the principles of adult learning to assist, encourage, and support parents as they foster the growth and development of their children.

(3) Grantee and delegate agencies must provide opportunities for parents to enhance their parenting skills, knowledge, and understanding of the educational and developmental needs

45 CFR Ch. XIII (10–1–09 Edition)

and activities of their children and to share concerns about their children with program staff (see 45 CFR 1304.21 for additional requirements related to parent involvement).

(4) Grantee and delegate agencies must provide, either directly or through referrals to other local agencies, opportunities for children and families to participate in family literacy services by:

(i) Increasing family access to materials, services, and activities essential to family literacy development; and

(ii) Assisting parents as adult learners to recognize and address their own literacy goals.

(5) In addition to the two home visits, teachers in center-based programs must conduct staff-parent conferences, as needed, but no less than two per program year, to enhance the knowledge and understanding of both staff and parents of the educational and developmental progress and activities of children in the program (see 45 CFR 1304.21(a)(2)(iii) and 45 CFR 1304.40(i) for additional requirements about staff-parent conferences and home visits).

(f) *Parent involvement in health, nutrition, and mental health education.* (1) Grantee and delegate agencies must provide medical, dental, nutrition, and mental health education programs for program staff, parents, and families.

(2) Grantee and delegate agencies must ensure that, at a minimum, the medical and dental health education program:

(i) Assists parents in understanding how to enroll and participate in a system of ongoing family health care.

(ii) Encourages parents to become active partners in their children's medical and dental health care process and to accompany their child to medical and dental examinations and appointments; and

(iii) Provides parents with the opportunity to learn the principles of preventive medical and dental health, emergency first-aid, occupational and environmental hazards, and safety practices for use in the classroom and in the home. In addition to information on general topics (e.g., maternal and child health and the prevention of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome), information specific to the health needs of in-

dividual children must also be made available to the extent possible.

(3) Grantee and delegate agencies must ensure that the nutrition education program includes, at a minimum:

(i) Nutrition education in the selection and preparation of foods to meet family needs and in the management of food budgets; and

(ii) Parent discussions with program staff about the nutritional status of their child.

(4) Grantee and delegate agencies must ensure that the mental health education program provides, at a minimum (see 45 CFR 1304.24 for issues related to mental health education):

(i) A variety of group opportunities for parents and program staff to identify and discuss issues related to child mental health;

(ii) Individual opportunities for parents to discuss mental health issues related to their child and family with program staff; and

(iii) The active involvement of parents in planning and implementing any mental health interventions for their children.

(g) *Parent involvement in community advocacy.* (1) Grantee and delegate agencies must:

(i) Support and encourage parents to influence the character and goals of community services in order to make them more responsive to their interests and needs; and

(ii) Establish procedures to provide families with comprehensive information about community resources (see 45 CFR 1304.41(a)(2) for additional requirements).

(2) Parents must be provided regular opportunities to work together, and with other community members, on activities that they have helped develop and in which they have expressed an interest.

(h) *Parent involvement in transition activities.* (1) Grantee and delegate agencies must assist parents in becoming their children's advocate as they transition both into Early Head Start or Head Start from the home or other child care setting, and from Head Start to elementary school, a Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education

§ 1304.41

Act preschool program, or a child care setting.

(2) Staff must work to prepare parents to become their children's advocate through transition periods by providing that, at a minimum, a staff-parent meeting is held toward the end of the child's participation in the program to enable parents to understand the child's progress while enrolled in Early Head Start or Head Start.

(3) To promote the continued involvement of Head Start parents in the education and development of their children upon transition to school, grantee and delegate agencies must:

(i) Provide education and training to parents to prepare them to exercise their rights and responsibilities concerning the education of their children in the school setting; and

(ii) Assist parents to communicate with teachers and other school personnel so that parents can participate in decisions related to their children's education.

(4) See 45 CFR 1304.41(c) for additional standards related to children's transition to and from Early Head Start or Head Start.

(i) *Parent involvement in home visits.*
(1) Grantee and delegate agencies must not require that parents permit home visits as a condition of the child's participation in Early Head Start or Head Start center-based program options. Every effort must be made to explain the advantages of home visits to the parents.

(2) The child's teacher in center-based programs must make no less than two home visits per program year to the home of each enrolled child, unless the parents expressly forbid such visits, in accordance with the requirements of 45 CFR 1306.32(b)(8). Other staff working with the family must make or join home visits, as appropriate.

(3) Grantee and delegate agencies must schedule home visits at times that are mutually convenient for the parents or primary caregivers and staff.

(4) In cases where parents whose children are enrolled in the center-based program option ask that the home visits be conducted outside the home, or in cases where a visit to the home pre-

45 CFR Ch. XIII (10–1–09 Edition)

sents significant safety hazards for staff, the home visit may take place at an Early Head Start or Head Start site or at another safe location that affords privacy. Home visits in home-based program options must be conducted in the family's home. (See 45 CFR 1306.33 regarding the home-based program option.)

(5) In addition, grantee and delegate agencies operating home-based program options must meet the requirements of 45 CFR 1306.33(a)(1) regarding home visits.

(6) Grantee and delegate agencies serving infants and toddlers must arrange for health staff to visit each newborn within two weeks after the infant's birth to ensure the well-being of both the mother and the child.

(The information and collection requirements are approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under OMB Control Number 0970-0148 for paragraph (a).

[61 FR 57210, Nov. 5, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 2313, 2314, Jan. 15, 1998]

§ 1304.41 Community partnerships.

(a) *Partnerships.* (1) Grantee and delegate agencies must take an active role in community planning to encourage strong communication, cooperation, and the sharing of information among agencies and their community partners and to improve the delivery of community services to children and families in accordance with the agency's confidentiality policies. Documentation must be maintained to reflect the level of effort undertaken to establish community partnerships (see 45 CFR 1304.51 for additional planning requirements).

(2) Grantee and delegate agencies must take affirmative steps to establish ongoing collaborative relationships with community organizations to promote the access of children and families to community services that are responsive to their needs, and to ensure that Early Head Start and Head Start programs respond to community needs, including:

(i) Health care providers, such as clinics, physicians, dentists, and other health professionals;

(ii) Mental health providers;

(iii) Nutritional service providers;

(iv) Individuals and agencies that provide services to children with disabilities and their families (see 45 CFR 1308.4 for specific service requirements);

(v) Family preservation and support services;

(vi) Child protective services and any other agency to which child abuse must be reported under State or Tribal law;

(vii) Local elementary schools and other educational and cultural institutions, such as libraries and museums, for both children and families;

(viii) Providers of child care services; and

(ix) Any other organizations or businesses that may provide support and resources to families.

(3) Grantee and delegate agencies must perform outreach to encourage volunteers from the community to participate in Early Head Start and Head Start programs.

(4) To enable the effective participation of children with disabilities and their families, grantee and delegate agencies must make specific efforts to develop interagency agreements with local education agencies (LEAs) and other agencies within the grantee and delegate agency's service area (see 45 CFR 1308.4(h) for specific requirements concerning interagency agreements).

(b) *Advisory committees.* Each grantee directly operating an Early Head Start or Head Start program, and each delegate agency, must establish and maintain a Health Services Advisory Committee which includes Head Start parents, professionals, and other volunteers from the community. Grantee and delegate agencies also must establish and maintain such other service advisory committees as they deem appropriate to address program service issues such as community partnerships and to help agencies respond to community needs.

(c) *Transition services.* (1) Grantee and delegate agencies must establish and maintain procedures to support successful transitions for enrolled children and families from previous child care programs into Early Head Start or Head Start and from Head Start into elementary school, a Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act

preschool program, or other child care settings. These procedures must include:

(i) Coordinating with the schools or other agencies to ensure that individual Early Head Start or Head Start children's relevant records are transferred to the school or next placement in which a child will enroll or from earlier placements to Early Head Start or Head Start;

(ii) Outreach to encourage communication between Early Head Start or Head Start staff and their counterparts in the schools and other child care settings including principals, teachers, social workers and health staff to facilitate continuity of programming;

(iii) Initiating meetings involving Head Start teachers and parents and kindergarten or elementary school teachers to discuss the developmental progress and abilities of individual children; and

(iv) Initiating joint transition-related training for Early Head Start or Head Start staff and school or other child development staff.

(2) To ensure the most appropriate placement and services following participation in Early Head Start, transition planning must be undertaken for each child and family at least six months prior to the child's third birthday. The process must take into account: The child's health status and developmental level, progress made by the child and family while in Early Head Start, current and changing family circumstances, and the availability of Head Start and other child development or child care services in the community. As appropriate, a child may remain in Early Head Start, following his or her third birthday, for additional months until he or she can transition into Head Start or another program.

(3) See 45 CFR 1304.40(h) for additional requirements related to parental participation in their child's transition to and from Early Head Start or Head Start.

(The information collection requirements are approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under OMB Control Number 0970-0148 for paragraph (a).)

[61 FR 57210, Nov. 5, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 2314, Jan. 15, 1998]

Subpart D—Program Design and Management

§ 1304.50 Program governance.

(a) *Policy Council, Policy Committee, and Parent Committee structure.* (1) Grantee and delegate agencies must establish and maintain a formal structure of shared governance through which parents can participate in policy making or in other decisions about the program. This structure must consist of the following groups, as required:

(i) Policy Council. This Council must be established at the grantee level.

(ii) Policy Committee. This Committee must be established at the delegate agency level when the program is administered in whole or in part by such agencies (see 45 CFR 1301.2 for a definition of a delegate agency).

(iii) Parent Committee. For center-based programs, this Committee must be established at the center level. For other program options, an equivalent Committee must be established at the local program level. When programs operate more than one option from the same site, the Parent Committee membership is combined unless parents choose to have a separate Committee for each option.

(2) Parent Committees must be comprised exclusively of the parents of children currently enrolled at the center level for center-based programs or at the equivalent level for other program options (see 45 CFR 1306.3(h) for a definition of a Head Start parent).

(3) All Policy Councils, Policy Committees, and Parent Committees must be established as early in the program year as possible. Grantee Policy Councils and delegate Policy Committees may not be dissolved until successor Councils or Committees are elected and seated.

(4) When a grantee has delegated the entire Head Start program to one delegate agency, it is not necessary to have a Policy Committee in addition to a grantee agency Policy Council.

(5) The governing body (the group with legal and fiscal responsibility for administering the Early Head Start or Head Start program) and the Policy Council or Policy Committee must not have identical memberships and functions.

(b) *Policy group composition and formation.* (1) Each grantee and delegate agency governing body operating an Early Head Start or Head Start program must (except where such authority is ceded to the Policy Council or Policy Committee) propose, within the framework of these regulations, the total size of their respective policy groups (based on the number of centers, classrooms or other program option units, and the number of children served by their Early Head Start or Head Start program), the procedures for the election of parent members, and the procedure for the selection of community representatives. These proposals must be approved by the Policy Council or Policy Committee.

(2) Policy Councils and Policy Committees must be comprised of two types of representatives: parents of currently enrolled children and community representatives. At least 51 percent of the members of these policy groups must be the parents of currently enrolled children (see 45 CFR 1306.3(h) for a definition of a Head Start parent).

(3) Community representatives must be drawn from the local community: businesses; public or private community, civic, and professional organizations; and others who are familiar with resources and services for low-income children and families, including for example the parents of formerly enrolled children.

(4) All parent members of Policy Councils or Policy Committees must stand for election or re-election annually. All community representatives also must be selected annually.

(5) Policy Councils and Policy Committees must limit the number of one-year terms any individual may serve on either body to a combined total of three terms.

(6) No grantee or delegate agency staff (or members of their immediate families) may serve on Policy Councils or Policy Committees except parents who occasionally substitute for regular Early Head Start or Head Start staff. In the case of Tribal grantees, this exclusion applies only to Tribal staff who work in areas directly related to or which directly impact upon any Early

Head Start or Head Start administrative, fiscal or programmatic issues.

(7) Parents of children currently enrolled in all program options must be proportionately represented on established policy groups.

(c) *Policy group responsibilities—general.* At a minimum policy groups must be charged with the responsibilities described in paragraphs (d), (f), (g), and (h) of this section and repeated in appendix A of this section.

(d) *The Policy Council or Policy Committee.* (1) Policy Councils and Policy Committees must work in partnership with key management staff and the governing body to develop, review, and approve or disapprove the following policies and procedures:

(i) All funding applications and amendments to funding applications for Early Head Start and Head Start, including administrative services, prior to the submission of such applications to the grantee (in the case of Policy Committees) or to HHS (in the case of Policy Councils);

(ii) Procedures describing how the governing body and the appropriate policy group will implement shared decision-making;

(iii) Procedures for program planning in accordance with this part and the requirements of 45 CFR 1305.3;

(iv) The program's philosophy and long- and short-range program goals and objectives (see 45 CFR 1304.51(a) and 45 CFR 1305.3 for additional requirements regarding program planning);

(v) The selection of delegate agencies and their service areas (this regulation is binding on Policy Councils exclusively) (see 45 CFR 1301.33 and 45 CFR 1305.3(a) for additional requirements about delegate agency and service area selection, respectively);

(vi) The composition of the Policy Council or the Policy Committee and the procedures by which policy group members are chosen;

(vii) Criteria for defining recruitment, selection, and enrollment priorities, in accordance with the requirements of 45 CFR part 1305;

(viii) The annual self-assessment of the grantee or delegate agency's progress in carrying out the programmatic and fiscal intent of its

grant application, including planning or other actions that may result from the review of the annual audit and findings from the Federal monitoring review (see 45 CFR 1304.51(i)(1) for additional requirements about the annual self-assessment);

(ix) Program personnel policies and subsequent changes to those policies, in accordance with 45 CFR 1301.31, including standards of conduct for program staff, consultants, and volunteers;

(x) Decisions to hire or terminate the Early Head Start or Head Start director of the grantee or delegate agency; and

(xi) Decisions to hire or terminate any person who works primarily for the Early Head Start or Head Start program of the grantee or delegate agency.

(2) In addition, Policy Councils and Policy Committees must perform the following functions directly:

(i) Serve as a link to the Parent Committees, grantee and delegate agency governing bodies, public and private organizations, and the communities they serve;

(ii) Assist Parent Committees in communicating with parents enrolled in all program options to ensure that they understand their rights, responsibilities, and opportunities in Early Head Start and Head Start and to encourage their participation in the program;

(iii) Assist Parent Committees in planning, coordinating, and organizing program activities for parents with the assistance of staff, and ensuring that funds set aside from program budgets are used to support parent activities;

(iv) Assist in recruiting volunteer services from parents, community residents, and community organizations, and assist in the mobilization of community resources to meet identified needs; and

(v) Establish and maintain procedures for working with the grantee or delegate agency to resolve community complaints about the program.

(e) *Parent Committee.* The Parent Committee must carry out at least the following minimum responsibilities:

§ 1304.50

45 CFR Ch. XIII (10–1–09 Edition)

(1) Advise staff in developing and implementing local program policies, activities, and services;

(2) Plan, conduct, and participate in informal as well as formal programs and activities for parents and staff; and

(3) Within the guidelines established by the governing body, Policy Council, or Policy Committee, participate in the recruitment and screening of Early Head Start and Head Start employees.

(f) *Policy Council, Policy Committee, and Parent Committee reimbursement.* Grantee and delegate agencies must enable low-income members to participate fully in their group responsibilities by providing, if necessary, reimbursements for reasonable expenses incurred by the members.

(g) *Governing body responsibilities.* (1) Grantee and delegate agencies must have written policies that define the roles and responsibilities of the governing body members and that inform them of the management procedures and functions necessary to implement a high quality program.

(2) Grantee and delegate agencies must ensure that appropriate internal controls are established and implemented to safeguard Federal funds in accordance with 45 CFR 1301.13.

(h) *Internal dispute resolution.* Each grantee and delegate agency and Policy Council or Policy Committee jointly must establish written procedures for resolving internal disputes, including impasse procedures, between the governing body and policy group.

APPENDIX A—GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

[A=General responsibility; B=Operating responsibility; C=Must approve or disapprove; D=Determined locally]

Function	Grantee Agency		Delegate Agency		Grantee or Delegate Management Staff	
	Governing Body	Policy Council	Governing Body	Policy Cmte.	HS* Program Director	Agency Director
I. Planning						
(a) 1304.50(d)(1)(iii) Procedures for program planning in accordance with this Part and the requirements of 45 CFR 1305.3.	A & C	C	C	C	B	D
(b) 1304.50(d)(1)(iv) The program's philosophy and long- and short-range program goals and objectives (see 45 CFR 1304.51(a) and 45 CFR 1305.3 for additional requirements regarding program planning).	A & C	C	C	C	B	D
(c) 1304.50(d)(1)(v) The selection of delegate agencies and their service areas (this regulation is binding on Policy Councils exclusively) (see 45 CFR 1301.33 and 45 CFR 1305.3(a) for additional requirements about delegate agency and service area selection, respectively).	A & C	C	—	—	B (Grantee only)	D (Grantee only)
(d) 1304.50(d)(1)(vii) Criteria for defining recruitment, selection, and enrollment priorities, in accordance with the requirements of 45 CFR Part 1305.	A	C	A	C	B	D
(e) 1304.50(d)(1)(i) All funding applications and amendments to funding applications for Early Head Start and Head Start, including administrative services, prior to the submission of such applications to the grantee (in the case of Policy Committees) or to HHS (in the case of Policy Councils).	A & C	C	A & C	C	B	D

Office of Human Development Services, HHS

§ 1304.50

APPENDIX A—GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES—Continued

[A=General responsibility; B=Operating responsibility; C=Must approve or disapprove; D=Determined locally]

Function	Grantee Agency		Delegate Agency		Grantee or Delegate Management Staff	
	Governing Body	Policy Council	Governing Body	Policy Cmte.	HS* Program Director	Agency Director
(f) 1304.50(f) Policy Council, Policy Committee, and Parent Committee reimbursement. Grantee and delegate agencies must enable low-income members to participate fully in their group responsibilities by providing, if necessary, reimbursements for reasonable expenses incurred by the members.	A	C	A	C	B	D
(g) 1304.50(d)(1)(viii) The annual self-assessment of the grantee or delegate agency's progress in carrying out the programmatic and fiscal intent of its grant application, including planning or other actions that may result from the review of the annual audit and findings from the Federal monitoring review (see 45 CFR 1304.51(i)(1) for additional requirements about the annual self-assessment).	A	C	A	C	B	D

II. General Procedures

(a) 1304.50(d)(1)(vi) The composition of the Policy Council or the Policy Committee and the procedures by which policy group members are chosen.	A & C	C	A & C	C	B	D
(b) 1304.50(g)(1) Grantee and delegate agencies must have written policies that define the roles and responsibilities of the governing body members and that inform them of the management procedures and functions necessary to implement a high quality program.	A & C	—	A & C	—	—	D
(c) 1304.50(d)(1)(ii) Procedures describing how the governing body and the appropriate policy group will implement shared decision-making.	A & C	C	A & C	C	D	D
(d) 1304.50(h) Internal dispute resolution. Each grantee and delegate agency and Policy Council or Policy Committee jointly must establish written procedures for resolving internal disputes, including impasse procedures, between the governing body and policy group.	A & C	C	A & C	C	D	D
(e) 1304.50(d)(2)(v) Establish and maintain procedures for hearing and working with the grantee or delegate agency to resolve community complaints about the program.	B	B	B	B	D	D

APPENDIX A—GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES—Continued

[A=General responsibility; B=Operating responsibility; C=Must approve or disapprove; D=Determined locally]

Function	Grantee Agency		Delegate Agency		Grantee or Delegate Management Staff	
	Governing Body	Policy Council	Governing Body	Policy Cmte.	HS* Program Director	Agency Director
(f) 1304.50(g)(2) Grantee and delegate agencies must ensure that appropriate internal controls are established and implemented to safeguard Federal funds in accordance with 45 CFR 1301.13.	A	—	A	—	D	D
(g) The annual independent audit that must be conducted in accordance with 45 CFR 1301.12.	A	—	A	—	D	D
III. Human Resources Management						
(a) 1304.50(d)(1)(ix) Program personnel policies and subsequent changes to those policies, in accordance with 45 CFR 1301.31, including standards of conduct for program staff, consultants, and volunteers.	A & C	C	A & C	C	D	D
(b) 1304.50(d)(1)(x) Decisions to hire or terminate the Early Head Start or Head Start director of the grantee agency.	A & C	C	—	—	—	D
(c) 1304.50(d)(1)(xi) Decisions to hire or terminate any person who works primarily for the Early Head Start or Head Start program of the grantee agency.	A	C	—	—	B (Grantee only)	D
(d) 1304.50(d)(1)(x) Decisions to hire or terminate the Early Head Start or Head Start director of the delegate agency.	—	—	A & C	C	—	D
(e) 1304.50(d)(1)(xi) Decisions to hire or terminate any person who works primarily for the Early Head Start or Head Start program of the delegate agency.	—	—	A	C	B (Delegate only)	D

KEY AND DEFINITIONS AS USED IN CHART

* When a grantee or delegate agency operates an Early Head Start program only and not an Early Head Start and a Head Start program, these responsibilities apply to the Early Head Start Director.

A. General Responsibility. The group with legal and fiscal responsibility that guides and oversees the carrying out of the functions described through the individual or group given operating responsibility.

B. Operating Responsibility. The individual or group that is directly responsible for carrying out or performing the functions consistent with the general guidance and oversight from the group holding general responsibility.

C. Must Approve or Disapprove. The group that must be involved in the decision-making process prior to the point of seeking approval. If it does not approve, a proposal cannot be adopted, or the proposed action taken, until agreement is reached between the disagreeing groups.

D. Determined locally. Management staff functions as determined by the local governing body and in accordance with all Head Start regulations.

(The information and collection requirements are approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under OMB Control Number 0970–0148 for paragraphs (f), (g), and (h).)

[61 FR 57210, Nov. 5, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 2314, Jan. 15, 1998]

§ 1304.51 Management systems and procedures.

(a) *Program planning.* (1) Grantee and delegate agencies must develop and implement a systematic, ongoing process of program planning that includes con-

sultation with the program's governing body, policy groups, and program staff, and with other community organizations that serve Early Head Start and

Head Start or other low-income families with young children. Program planning must include:

(i) An assessment of community strengths, needs and resources through completion of the Community Assessment, in accordance with the requirements of 45 CFR 1305.3;

(ii) The formulation of both multi-year (long-range) program goals and short-term program and financial objectives that address the findings of the Community Assessment, are consistent with the philosophy of Early Head Start and Head Start, and reflect the findings of the program's annual self-assessment; and

(iii) The development of written plan(s) for implementing services in each of the program areas covered by this part (e.g., Early Childhood Development and Health Services, Family and Community Partnerships, and Program Design and Management). See the requirements of 45 CFR parts 1305, 1306, and 1308.

(2) All written plans for implementing services, and the progress in meeting them, must be reviewed by the grantee or delegate agency staff and reviewed and approved by the Policy Council or Policy Committee at least annually, and must be revised and updated as needed.

(b) *Communications—general.* Grantee and delegate agencies must establish and implement systems to ensure that timely and accurate information is provided to parents, policy groups, staff, and the general community.

(c) *Communication with families.* (1) Grantee and delegate agencies must ensure that effective two-way comprehensive communications between staff and parents are carried out on a regular basis throughout the program year.

(2) Communication with parents must be carried out in the parents' primary or preferred language or through an interpreter, to the extent feasible.

(d) *Communication with governing bodies and policy groups.* Grantee and delegate agencies must ensure that the following information is provided regularly to their grantee and delegate governing bodies and to members of their policy groups:

(1) Procedures and timetables for program planning;

(2) Policies, guidelines, and other communications from HHS;

(3) Program and financial reports; and

(4) Program plans, policies, procedures, and Early Head Start and Head Start grant applications.

(e) *Communication among staff.* Grantee and delegate agencies must have mechanisms for regular communication among all program staff to facilitate quality outcomes for children and families.

(f) *Communication with delegate agencies.* Grantees must have a procedure for ensuring that delegate agency governing bodies, Policy Committees, and all staff receive all regulations, policies, and other pertinent communications in a timely manner.

(g) *Record-keeping systems.* Grantee and delegate agencies must establish and maintain efficient and effective record-keeping systems to provide accurate and timely information regarding children, families, and staff and must ensure appropriate confidentiality of this information.

(h) *Reporting systems.* Grantee and delegate agencies must establish and maintain efficient and effective reporting systems that:

(1) Generate periodic reports of financial status and program operations in order to control program quality, maintain program accountability, and advise governing bodies, policy groups, and staff of program progress; and

(2) Generate official reports for Federal, State, and local authorities, as required by applicable law.

(i) *Program self-assessment and monitoring.* (1) At least once each program year, with the consultation and participation of the policy groups and, as appropriate, other community members, grantee and delegate agencies must conduct a self-assessment of their effectiveness and progress in meeting program goals and objectives and in implementing Federal regulations.

(2) Grantees must establish and implement procedures for the ongoing monitoring of their own Early Head Start and Head Start operations, as well as those of each of their delegate agencies, to ensure that these operations effectively implement Federal regulations.

§ 1304.52

45 CFR Ch. XIII (10–1–09 Edition)

(3) Grantees must inform delegate agency governing bodies of any deficiencies in delegate agency operations identified in the monitoring review and must help them develop plans, including timetables, for addressing identified problems.

(The information and collection requirements are approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under OMB Control Number 0970–0148 for paragraphs (a) and (i).)

[61 FR 57210, Nov. 5, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 2314, Jan. 15, 1998]

§ 1304.52 Human resources management.

(a) *Organizational structure.* (1) Grantee and delegate agencies must establish and maintain an organizational structure that supports the accomplishment of program objectives. This structure must address the major functions and responsibilities assigned to each staff position and must provide evidence of adequate mechanisms for staff supervision and support.

(2) At a minimum, grantee and delegate agencies must ensure that the following program management functions are formally assigned to and adopted by staff within the program:

(i) Program management (the Early Head Start or Head Start director);

(ii) Management of early childhood development and health services, including child development and education; child medical, dental, and mental health; child nutrition; and, services for children with disabilities; and

(iii) Management of family and community partnerships, including parent activities.

(b) *Staff qualifications—general.* (1) Grantee and delegate agencies must ensure that staff and consultants have the knowledge, skills, and experience they need to perform their assigned functions responsibly.

(2) In addition, grantee and delegate agencies must ensure that only candidates with the qualifications specified in this part and in 45 CFR 1306.21 are hired.

(3) Current and former Early Head Start and Head Start parents must receive preference for employment vacancies for which they are qualified.

(4) Staff and program consultants must be familiar with the ethnic back-

ground and heritage of families in the program and must be able to serve and effectively communicate, to the extent feasible, with children and families with no or limited English proficiency.

(c) *Early Head Start or Head Start director qualifications.* The Early Head Start or Head Start director must have demonstrated skills and abilities in a management capacity relevant to human services program management.

(d) *Qualifications of content area experts.* Grantee and delegate agencies must hire staff or consultants who meet the qualifications listed below to provide content area expertise and oversight on an ongoing or regularly scheduled basis. Agencies must determine the appropriate staffing pattern necessary to provide these functions.

(1) Education and child development services must be supported by staff or consultants with training and experience in areas that include: The theories and principles of child growth and development, early childhood education, and family support. In addition, staff or consultants must meet the qualifications for classroom teachers, as specified in section 648A of the Head Start Act and any subsequent amendments regarding the qualifications of teachers.

(2) Health services must be supported by staff or consultants with training and experience in public health, nursing, health education, maternal and child health, or health administration. In addition, when a health procedure must be performed only by a licensed/certified health professional, the agency must assure that the requirement is followed.

(3) Nutrition services must be supported by staff or consultants who are registered dietitians or nutritionists.

(4) Mental health services must be supported by staff or consultants who are licensed or certified mental health professionals with experience and expertise in serving young children and their families.

(5) Family and community partnership services must be supported by staff or consultants with training and experience in field(s) related to social, human, or family services.

(6) Parent involvement services must be supported by staff or consultants

with training, experience, and skills in assisting the parents of young children in advocating and decision-making for their families.

(7) Disabilities services must be supported by staff or consultants with training and experience in securing and individualizing needed services for children with disabilities.

(8) Grantee and delegate agencies must secure the regularly scheduled or ongoing services of a qualified fiscal officer.

(e) *Home visitor qualifications.* Home visitors must have knowledge and experience in child development and early childhood education; the principles of child health, safety, and nutrition; adult learning principles; and family dynamics. They must be skilled in communicating with and motivating people. In addition, they must have knowledge of community resources and the skills to link families with appropriate agencies and services.

(f) *Infant and toddler staff qualifications.* Early Head Start and Head Start staff working as teachers with infants and toddlers must obtain a Child Development Associate (CDA) credential for Infant and Toddler Caregivers or an equivalent credential that addresses comparable competencies within one year of the effective date of the final rule or, thereafter, within one year of hire as a teacher of infants and toddlers. In addition, infants and toddler teachers must have the training and experience necessary to develop consistent, stable, and supportive relationships with very young children. The training must develop knowledge of infant and toddler development, safety issues in infant and toddler care (e.g., reducing the risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome), and methods for communicating effectively with infants and toddlers, their parents, and other staff members.

(g) *Classroom staffing and home visitors.* (1) Grantee and delegate agencies must meet the requirements of 45 CFR 1306.20 regarding classroom staffing.

(2) When a majority of children speak the same language, at least one classroom staff member or home visitor interacting regularly with the children must speak their language.

(3) For center-based programs, the class size requirements specified in 45 CFR 1306.32 must be maintained through the provision of substitutes when regular classroom staff are absent.

(4) Grantee and delegate agencies must ensure that each teacher working exclusively with infants and toddlers has responsibility for no more than four infants and toddlers and that no more than eight infants and toddlers are placed in any one group. However, if State, Tribal or local regulations specify staff:child ratios and group sizes more stringent than this requirement, the State, Tribal or local regulations must apply.

(5) Staff must supervise the outdoor and indoor play areas in such a way that children's safety can be easily monitored and ensured.

(h) *Family child care providers.* (1) Head Start and Early Head Start grantee and delegate agencies must ensure that family child care providers have previous early child care experience and, at a minimum, enroll in a Child Development Associate (CDA) program or an Associates or Bachelor's degree program in child development or early childhood education within six months of beginning service provision. In addition, such grantee and delegate agencies must ensure that family child care providers acquire the CDA credential or Associate's or Bachelor's degree within two years of February 7, 2008 or, thereafter, within two years of beginning service provision.

(2) Family child care providers who enroll Head Start children must have the knowledge and skill necessary to develop consistent, stable, and supportive relationships with young children and their families, and sufficient knowledge to implement the Head Start Performance Standards and other applicable regulations.

(3) Grantee and delegate agencies offering the family child care option must ensure that closures of the family child care setting for reasons of emergency are minimized and that providers work with parents to establish alternate plans when emergencies do occur. Grantees and delegates must also ensure that the family child care

home advises parents of planned closures due to vacation, routine maintenance, or other reason well in advance.

(4) Substitute staff and assistant providers used in family child care must have necessary training and experience to ensure the continuous provision of quality services to children.

(5) At the time of hire, the child development specialist must have, at a minimum, an Associate degree in child development or early childhood education.

(6) Child development specialists must have knowledge and experience in areas that include the theories and principles of child growth and development, early childhood education (birth to age five), and family support. Child development specialists must have previous early childhood experience, familiarity with the Child Development Associate (CDA) competency standards and knowledge and understanding of the Head Start Program Performance Standards and other applicable regulations.

(i) *Standards of conduct.* (1) Grantee and delegate agencies must ensure that all staff, consultants, and volunteers abide by the program's standards of conduct. These standards must specify that:

(i) They will respect and promote the unique identity of each child and family and refrain from stereotyping on the basis of gender, race, ethnicity, culture, religion, or disability;

(ii) They will follow program confidentiality policies concerning information about children, families, and other staff members;

(iii) No child will be left alone or unsupervised while under their care; and

(iv) They will use positive methods of child guidance and will not engage in corporal punishment, emotional or physical abuse, or humiliation. In addition, they will not employ methods of discipline that involve isolation, the use of food as punishment or reward, or the denial of basic needs.

(2) Grantee and delegate agencies must ensure that all employees engaged in the award and administration of contracts or other financial awards sign statements that they will not solicit or accept personal gratuities, favors, or anything of significant mone-

tary value from contractors or potential contractors.

(3) Personnel policies and procedures must include provision for appropriate penalties for violating the standards of conduct.

(j) *Staff performance appraisals.* Grantee and delegate agencies must, at a minimum, perform annual performance reviews of each Early Head Start and Head Start staff member and use the results of these reviews to identify staff training and professional development needs, modify staff performance agreements, as necessary, and assist each staff member in improving his or her skills and professional competencies.

(k) *Staff and volunteer health.* (1) Grantee and delegate agencies must assure that each staff member has an initial health examination (that includes screening for tuberculosis) and a periodic re-examination (as recommended by their health care provider or as mandated by State, Tribal, or local laws) so as to assure that they do not, because of communicable diseases, pose a significant risk to the health or safety of others in the Early Head Start or Head Start program that cannot be eliminated or reduced by reasonable accommodation. This requirement must be implemented consistent with the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act and section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act.

(2) Regular volunteers must be screened for tuberculosis in accordance with State, Tribal or local laws. In the absence of State, Tribal or local law, the Health Services Advisory Committee must be consulted regarding the need for such screenings (see 45 CFR 1304.3(20) for a definition of volunteer).

(3) Grantee and delegate agencies must make mental health and wellness information available to staff with concerns that may affect their job performance.

(l) *Training and development.* (1) Grantee and delegate agencies must provide an orientation to all new staff, consultants, and volunteers that includes, at a minimum, the goals and underlying philosophy of Early Head Start and/or Head Start and the ways in which they are implemented by the program.

(2) Grantee and delegate agencies must establish and implement a structured approach to staff training and development, attaching academic credit whenever possible. This system should be designed to help build relationships among staff and to assist staff in acquiring or increasing the knowledge and skills needed to fulfill their job responsibilities, in accordance with the requirements of 45 CFR 1306.23.

(3) At a minimum, this system must include ongoing opportunities for staff to acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to implement the content of the Head Start Program Performance Standards. This program must also include:

(i) Methods for identifying and reporting child abuse and neglect that comply with applicable State and local laws using, so far as possible, a helpful rather than a punitive attitude toward abusing or neglecting parents and other caretakers; and

(ii) Methods for planning for successful child and family transitions to and from the Early Head Start or Head Start program.

(4) Grantee and delegate agencies must provide training or orientation to Early Head Start and Head Start governing body members. Agencies must also provide orientation and ongoing training to Early Head Start and Head Start Policy Council and Policy Committee members to enable them to carry out their program governance responsibilities effectively.

(5) In addition, grantee and delegate agencies offering the family child care program option must make available to family child care providers training on:

(i) Infant, toddler, and preschool age child development;

(ii) Implementation of curriculum (see §1304.3(a)(5) for the definition of curriculum);

(iii) Skill development for working with children with disabilities;

(iv) Effective communication with infants, toddlers, and preschoolers and with their families;

(v) Safety, sanitation, hygiene, health practices and certification in, at minimum, infant and child cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR);

(vi) Identifying and reporting suspected child abuse or neglect;

(vii) United States Department of Agriculture's Child and Adult Care Food Program; and

(viii) Other areas necessary to increase the knowledge and skills of the family child care providers.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0970-0148 for paragraph (j))

[61 FR 57210, Nov. 5, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 2314, Jan. 15, 1998; 73 FR 1295, Jan. 8, 2008]

§ 1304.53 Facilities, materials, and equipment.

(a) *Head Start physical environment and facilities.* (1) Grantee and delegate agencies must provide a physical environment and facilities conducive to learning and reflective of the different stages of development of each child.

(2) Grantee and delegate agencies must provide appropriate space for the conduct of all program activities (see 45 CFR 1308.4 for specific access requirements for children with disabilities).

(3) The center space provided by grantee and delegate agencies must be organized into functional areas that can be recognized by the children and that allow for individual activities and social interactions.

(4) The indoor and outdoor space in Early Head Start or Head Start centers in use by mobile infants and toddlers must be separated from general walkways and from areas in use by preschoolers.

(5) Centers must have at least 35 square feet of usable indoor space per child available for the care and use of children (i.e., exclusive of bathrooms, halls, kitchen, staff rooms, and storage places) and at least 75 square feet of usable outdoor play space per child.

(6) Facilities owned or operated by Early Head Start and Head Start grantee or delegate agencies must meet the licensing requirements of 45 CFR 1306.30.

(7) Grantee and delegate agencies must provide for the maintenance, repair, safety, and security of all Early Head Start and Head Start facilities, materials and equipment.

(8) Grantee and delegate agencies must provide a center-based environment free of toxins, such as cigarette smoke, lead, pesticides, herbicides, and other air pollutants as well as soil and water contaminants. Agencies must ensure that no child is present during the spraying of pesticides or herbicides. Children must not return to the affected area until it is safe to do so.

(9) Outdoor play areas at center-based programs must be arranged so as to prevent any child from leaving the premises and getting into unsafe and unsupervised areas. Enroute to play areas, children must not be exposed to vehicular traffic without supervision.

(10) Grantee and delegate agencies must conduct a safety inspection, at least annually, to ensure that each facility's space, light, ventilation, heat, and other physical arrangements are consistent with the health, safety and developmental needs of children. At a minimum, agencies must ensure that:

(i) In climates where such systems are necessary, there is a safe and effective heating and cooling system that is insulated to protect children and staff from potential burns;

(ii) No highly flammable furnishings, decorations, or materials that emit highly toxic fumes when burned are used;

(iii) Flammable and other dangerous materials and potential poisons are stored in locked cabinets or storage facilities separate from stored medications and food and are accessible only to authorized persons. All medications, including those required for staff and volunteers, are labeled, stored under lock and key, refrigerated if necessary, and kept out of the reach of children;

(iv) Rooms are well lit and provide emergency lighting in the case of power failure;

(v) Approved, working fire extinguishers are readily available;

(vi) An appropriate number of smoke detectors are installed and tested regularly;

(vii) Exits are clearly visible and evacuation routes are clearly marked and posted so that the path to safety outside is unmistakable (see 45 CFR 1304.22 for additional emergency procedures);

(viii) Indoor and outdoor premises are cleaned daily and kept free of undesirable and hazardous materials and conditions;

(ix) Paint coatings on both interior and exterior premises used for the care of children do not contain hazardous quantities of lead;

(x) The selection, layout, and maintenance of playground equipment and surfaces minimize the possibility of injury to children;

(xi) Electrical outlets accessible to children prevent shock through the use of child-resistant covers, the installation of child-protection outlets, or the use of safety plugs;

(xii) Windows and glass doors are constructed, adapted, or adjusted to prevent injury to children;

(xiii) Only sources of water approved by the local or State health authority are used;

(xiv) Toilets and handwashing facilities are adequate, clean, in good repair, and easily reached by children. Toileting and diapering areas must be separated from areas used for cooking, eating, or children's activities;

(xv) Toilet training equipment is provided for children being toilet trained;

(xvi) All sewage and liquid waste is disposed of through a locally approved sewer system, and garbage and trash are stored in a safe and sanitary manner; and

(xvii) Adequate provisions are made for children with disabilities to ensure their safety, comfort, and participation.

(b) *Head Start equipment, toys, materials, and furniture.* (1) Grantee and delegate agencies must provide and arrange sufficient equipment, toys, materials, and furniture to meet the needs and facilitate the participation of children and adults. Equipment, toys, materials, and furniture owned or operated by the grantee or delegate agency must be:

(i) Supportive of the specific educational objectives of the local program;

(ii) Supportive of the cultural and ethnic backgrounds of the children;

(iii) Age-appropriate, safe, and supportive of the abilities and developmental level of each child served, with

adaptations, if necessary, for children with disabilities;

(iv) Accessible, attractive, and inviting to children;

(v) Designed to provide a variety of learning experiences and to encourage each child to experiment and explore;

(vi) Safe, durable, and kept in good condition; and

(vii) Stored in a safe and orderly fashion when not in use.

(2) Infant and toddler toys must be made of non-toxic materials and must be sanitized regularly.

(3) To reduce the risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), all sleeping arrangements for infants must use firm mattresses and avoid soft bedding materials such as comforters, pillows, fluffy blankets or stuffed toys.

Subpart E—Implementation and Enforcement

§ 1304.60 Deficiencies and quality improvement plans.

(a) Early Head Start and Head Start grantee and delegate agencies must comply with the requirements of this part in accordance with the effective date set forth in 45 CFR 1304.2.

(b) If the responsible HHS official, as a result of information obtained from a review of an Early Head Start or a Head Start grantee, determines that the grantee has one or more deficiencies, as defined in § 1304.3(a)(6) of this part, and therefore also is in violation of the minimum requirements as defined in § 1304.3(a)(14) of this part, he or she will notify the grantee promptly, in writing, of the finding, identifying the deficiencies to be corrected and, with respect to each identified deficiency, will inform the grantee that it must correct the deficiency either immediately or pursuant to a Quality Improvement Plan.

(c) An Early Head Start or Head Start grantee with one or more deficiencies to be corrected under a Quality Improvement Plan must submit to the responsible HHS official a Quality Improvement Plan specifying, for each identified deficiency, the actions that the grantee will take to correct the deficiency and the timeframe within which it will be corrected. In no case can the timeframes proposed in the

Quality Improvement Plan exceed one year from the date that the grantee received official notification of the deficiencies to be corrected.

(d) Within 30 days of the receipt of the Quality Improvement Plan, the responsible HHS official will notify the Early Head Start or Head Start grantee, in writing, of the Plan's approval or specify the reasons why the Plan is disapproved.

(e) If the Quality Improvement Plan is disapproved, the Early Head Start or Head Start grantee must submit a revised Quality Improvement Plan, making the changes necessary to address the reasons that the initial Plan was disapproved.

(f) If an Early Head Start or Head Start grantee fails to correct a deficiency, either immediately, or within the timeframe specified in the approved Quality Improvement Plan, the responsible HHS official will issue a letter of termination or denial of refunding. Head Start grantees may appeal terminations and denials of refunding under 45 CFR part 1303, while Early Head Start grantees may appeal terminations and denials of refunding only under 45 CFR part 74 or part 92. A deficiency that is not timely corrected shall be a material failure of a grantee to comply with the terms and conditions of an award within the meaning of 45 CFR 74.61(a)(1), 45 CFR 74.62 and 45 CFR 92.43(a).

(The information and collection requirements are approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under OMB Control Number 0970-0148 for paragraphs (b) and (c).)

[61 FR 57210, Nov. 5, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 2314, Jan. 15, 1998]

§ 1304.61 Noncompliance.

(a) If the responsible HHS official, as a result of information obtained from a review of an Early Head Start or Head Start grantee, determines that the grantee is not in compliance with Federal or State requirements (including, but not limited to, the Head Start Act or one or more of the regulations under parts 1301, 1304, 1305, 1306 or 1308 of this title) in ways that do not constitute a deficiency, he or she will notify the grantee promptly, in writing, of the finding, identifying the area or areas of noncompliance to be corrected and

specifying the period in which they must be corrected.

(b) Early Head Start or Head Start grantees which have received written notification of an area of noncompliance to be corrected must correct the area of noncompliance within the time period specified by the responsible HHS official. A grantee which is unable or unwilling to correct the specified areas of noncompliance within the prescribed time period will be judged to have a deficiency which must be corrected, either immediately or pursuant to a Quality Improvement Plan (see 45 CFR 1304.3(a)(6)(iii) and 45 CFR 1304.60).

PART 1305—ELIGIBILITY, RECRUITMENT, SELECTION, ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE IN HEAD START

Sec.

1305.1 Purpose and scope.

1305.2 Definitions.

1305.3 Determining community strengths and needs.

1305.4 Age of children and family income eligibility.

1305.5 Recruitment of children.

1305.6 Selection process.

1305.7 Enrollment and re-enrollment.

1305.8 Attendance.

1305.9 Policy on fees.

1305.10 Compliance.

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 9801 *et seq.*

SOURCE: 57 FR 46725, Oct. 9, 1992, unless otherwise noted.

§ 1305.1 Purpose and scope.

This part prescribes requirements for determining community needs and recruitment areas. It contains requirements and procedures for the eligibility determination, recruitment, selection, enrollment and attendance of children in Head Start programs and explains the policy concerning the charging of fees by Head Start programs. These requirements are to be used in conjunction with the Head Start Program Performance Standards at 45 CFR part 1304, as applicable.

[57 FR 46725, Oct. 9, 1992, as amended at 61 FR 57226, Nov. 5, 1996]

§ 1305.2 Definitions.

(a) *Children with disabilities* means children with mental retardation, hear-

ing impairments including deafness, speech or language impairments, visual impairments including blindness, serious emotional disturbance, orthopedic impairments, autism, traumatic brain injury, other health impairments or specific learning disabilities who, by reason thereof need special education and related services. The term “children with disabilities” for children aged 3 to 5, inclusive, may, at a State’s discretion, include children experiencing developmental delays, as defined by the State and as measured by appropriate diagnostic instruments and procedures, in one or more of the following areas: physical development, cognitive development, communication development, social or emotional development, or adaptive development; and who, by reason thereof, need special education and related services.

(b) *Enrollment* means the official acceptance of a family by a Head Start program and the completion of all procedures necessary for a child and family to begin receiving services.

(c) *Enrollment opportunities* mean vacancies that exist at the beginning of the enrollment year, or during the year because of children who leave the program, that must be filled for a program to achieve and maintain its funded enrollment.

(d) *Enrollment year* means the period of time, not to exceed twelve months, during which a Head Start program provides center or home-based services to a group of children and their families.

(e) *Family* means all persons living in the same household who are:

(1) Supported by the income of the parent(s) or guardian(s) of the child enrolling or participating in the program, and (2) related to the parent(s) or guardian(s) by blood, marriage, or adoption.

(f) *Funded enrollment* means the number of children which the Head Start grantee is to serve, as indicated on the grant award.

(g) *Head Start eligible* means a child that meets the requirements for age and family income as established in this regulation or, if applicable, as established by grantees that meet the requirements of section 645(a)(2) of the Head Start Act. Up to ten percent of

the children enrolled may be from families that exceed the low-income guidelines. Indian Tribes meeting the conditions specified in 45 CFR 1305.4(b)(3) are excepted from this limitation.

(h) *Head Start program* means a Head Start grantee or its delegate agency(ies).

(i) *Income* means gross cash income and includes earned income, military income (including pay and allowances), veterans benefits, Social Security benefits, unemployment compensation, and public assistance benefits. Additional examples of gross cash income are listed in the definition of "income" which appears in U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60-185.

(j) *Income guidelines* means the official poverty line specified in section 652 of the Head Start Act.

(k) *Indian Tribe* means any Tribe, band, nation, pueblo, or other organized group or community of Indians, including any Native village described in section 3(c) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1602(c)) or established pursuant to such Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), that is recognized as eligible for special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

(l) *Low-income family* means a family whose total annual income before taxes is equal to, or less than, the income guidelines. For the purpose of eligibility, a child from a family that is receiving public assistance or a child in foster care is eligible even if the family income exceeds the income guidelines.

(m) *Migrant family* means, for purposes of Head Start eligibility, a family with children under the age of compulsory school attendance who changed their residence by moving from one geographic location to another, either intrastate or interstate, within the preceding two years for the purpose of engaging in agricultural work that involves the production and harvesting of tree and field crops and whose family income comes primarily from this activity.

(n) *Recruitment* means the systematic ways in which a Head Start program identifies families whose children are eligible for Head Start services, in-

forms them of the services available, and encourages them to apply for enrollment in the program.

(o) *Recruitment area* means that geographic locality within which a Head Start program seeks to enroll Head Start children and families. The recruitment area can be the same as the service area or it can be a smaller area or areas within the service area.

(p) *Responsible HHS official* means the official of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services having authority to make Head Start grant awards, or his or her designee.

(q) *Selection* means the systematic process used to review all applications for Head Start services and to identify those children and families that are to be enrolled in the program.

(r) *Service area* means the geographic area identified in an approved grant application within which a grantee may provide Head Start services.

(s) *Vacancy* means an unfilled enrollment opportunity for a child and family in the Head Start program.

[57 FR 46725, Oct. 9, 1992, as amended at 58 FR 5518, Jan. 21, 1993; 63 FR 12657, Mar. 16, 1998]

§ 1305.3 Determining community strengths and needs.

(a) Each Early Head Start grantee and Head Start grantee must identify its proposed service area in its Head Start grant application and define it by county or sub-county area, such as a municipality, town or census tract or a federally-recognized Indian reservation. With regard to Indian Tribes, the service area may include areas designated as near-reservation by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) or, in the absence of such a designation, a Tribe may propose to define its service area to include nearby areas where Indian children and families native to the reservation reside, provided that the service area is approved by the Tribe's governing council. Where the service area of a Tribe includes a non-reservation area, and that area is also served by another Head Start grantee, the Tribe will be authorized to serve children from families native to the reservation residing in the non-reservation area as well as children from families residing on the reservation.

(b) The grantee's service area must be approved, in writing, by the responsible HHS official in order to assure that the service area is of reasonable size and, except in situations where a near-reservation designation or other expanded service area has been approved for a Tribe, does not overlap with that of other Head Start grantees.

(c) Each Early Head Start and Head Start grantee must conduct a Community Assessment within its service area once every three years. The Community Assessment must include the collection and analysis of the following information about the grantee's Early Head Start or Head Start area:

(1) The demographic make-up of Head Start eligible children and families, including their estimated number, geographic location, and racial and ethnic composition;

(2) Other child development and child care programs that are serving Head Start eligible children, including publicly funded State and local preschool programs, and the approximate number of Head Start eligible children served by each;

(3) The estimated number of children with disabilities four years old or younger, including types of disabilities and relevant services and resources provided to these children by community agencies;

(4) Data regarding the education, health, nutrition and social service needs of Head Start eligible children and their families;

(5) The education, health, nutrition and social service needs of Head Start eligible children and their families as defined by families of Head Start eligible children and by institutions in the community that serve young children;

(6) Resources in the community that could be used to address the needs of Head Start eligible children and their families, including assessments of their availability and accessibility.

(d) The Early Head Start and Head Start grantee and delegate agency must use information from the Community Assessment to:

(1) Help determine the grantee's philosophy, and its long-range and short-range program objectives;

(2) Determine the type of component services that are most needed and the program option or options that will be implemented;

(3) Determine the recruitment area that will be served by the grantee, if limitations in the amount of resources make it impossible to serve the entire service area.

(4) If there are delegate agencies, determine the recruitment area that will be served by the grantee and the recruitment area that will be served by each delegate agency.

(5) Determine appropriate locations for centers and the areas to be served by home-based programs; and

(6) Set criteria that define the types of children and families who will be given priority for recruitment and selection.

(e) In each of the two years following completion of the Community Assessment the grantee must conduct a review to determine whether there have been significant changes in the information described in paragraph (b) of this section. If so, the Community Assessment must be updated and the decisions described in paragraph (c) of this section must be reconsidered.

(f) The recruitment area must include the entire service area, unless the resources available to the Head Start grantee are inadequate to serve the entire service area.

(g) In determining the recruitment area when it does not include the entire service area, the grantee must:

(1) Select an area or areas that are among those having the greatest need for Early Head Start or Head Start services as determined by the Community Assessment; and

(2) Include as many Head Start eligible children as possible within the recruitment area, so that:

(i) The greatest number of Head Start eligible children can be recruited and have an opportunity to be considered for selection and enrollment in the Head Start program, and

(ii), the Head Start program can enroll the children and families with the greatest need for its services.

(The information collection requirements are approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under OMB Control Number 0970-0124 for paragraphs (b) and (d))

[57 FR 46725, Oct. 9, 1992, as amended at 61 FR 57226, Nov. 5, 1996; 63 FR 2314, Jan. 15, 1998; 63 FR 12657, Mar. 16, 1998]

§ 1305.4 Age of children and family income eligibility.

(a) To be eligible for Head Start services, a child must be at least three years old by the date used to determine eligibility for public school in the community in which the Head Start program is located, except in cases where the Head Start program's approved grant provides specific authority to serve younger children. Examples of such exceptions are programs serving children of migrant families and Early Head Start programs.

(b)(1) At least 90 percent of the children who are enrolled in each Head Start program must be from low-income families.

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(3) of this section, up to ten percent of the children who are enrolled may be children from families that exceed the low-income guidelines but who meet the criteria that the program has established for selecting such children and who would benefit from Head Start services.

(3) A Head Start program operated by an Indian Tribe may enroll more than ten percent of its children from families whose incomes exceed the low-income guidelines when the following conditions are met:

(i) All children from Indian and non-Indian families living on the reservation that meet the low-income guidelines who wish to be enrolled in Head Start are served by the program;

(ii) All children from income-eligible Indian families native to the reservation living in non-reservation areas, approved as part of the Tribe's service area, who wish to be enrolled in Head Start are served by the program. In those instances in which the non-reservation area is not served by another Head Start program, the Tribe must serve all of the income-eligible Indian

and non-Indian children whose families wish to enroll them in Head Start prior to serving over-income children.

(iii) The Tribe has the resources within its Head Start grant or from other non-Federal sources to enroll children from families whose incomes exceed the low-income guidelines without using additional funds from HHS intended to expand Head Start services; and

(iv) At least 51 percent of the children to be served by the program are from families that meet the income-eligibility guidelines.

(4) Programs which meet the conditions of paragraph (b)(3) of this section must annually set criteria that are approved by the Policy Council and the Tribal Council for selecting over-income children who would benefit from such a program.

(c) The family income must be verified by the Head Start program before determining that a child is eligible to participate in the program.

(d) Verification must include examination of any of the following: Individual Income Tax Form 1040, W-2 forms, pay stubs, pay envelopes, written statements from employers, or documentation showing current status as recipients of public assistance.

(e) A signed statement by an employee of the Head Start program, identifying which of these documents was examined and stating that the child is eligible to participate in the program, must be maintained to indicate that income verification has been made.

[57 FR 46725, Oct. 9, 1992, as amended at 63 FR 12658, Mar. 16, 1998]

§ 1305.5 Recruitment of children.

(a) In order to reach those most in need of Head Start services, each Head Start grantee and delegate agency must develop and implement a recruitment process that is designed to actively inform all families with Head Start eligible children within the recruitment area of the availability of services and encourage them to apply for admission to the program. This process may include canvassing the local community, use of news releases

§ 1305.6

and advertising, and use of family referrals and referrals from other public and private agencies.

(b) During the recruitment process that occurs prior to the beginning of the enrollment year, a Head Start program must solicit applications from as many Head Start eligible families within the recruitment area as possible. If necessary, the program must assist families in filling out the application form in order to assure that all information needed for selection is completed.

(c) Each program, except migrant programs, must obtain a number of applications during the recruitment process that occurs prior to the beginning of the enrollment year that is greater than the enrollment opportunities that are anticipated to be available over the course of the next enrollment year in order to select those with the greatest need for Head Start services.

§ 1305.6 Selection process.

(a) Each Head Start program must have a formal process for establishing selection criteria and for selecting children and families that considers all eligible applicants for Head Start services. The selection criteria must be based on those contained in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section.

(b) In selecting the children and families to be served, the Head Start program must consider the income of eligible families, the age of the child, the availability of kindergarten or first grade to the child, and the extent to which a child or family meets the criteria that each program is required to establish in §1305.3(c)(6). Migrant programs must also give priority to children from families whose pursuit of agricultural work required them to relocate most frequently within the previous two-year period.

(c) At least 10 percent of the total number of enrollment opportunities in each grantee and each delegate agency during an enrollment year must be made available to children with disabilities who meet the definition for children with disabilities in §1305.2(a). An exception to this requirement will be granted only if the responsible HHS official determines, based on such supporting evidence he or she may require,

45 CFR Ch. XIII (10–1–09 Edition)

that the grantee made a reasonable effort to comply with this requirement but was unable to do so because there was an insufficient number of children with disabilities in the recruitment area who wished to attend the program and for whom the program was an appropriate placement based on their Individual Education Plans (IEP) or Individualized Family Service Plans (IFSP), with services provided directly by Head Start or Early Head Start in conjunction with other providers.

(d) Each Head Start program must develop at the beginning of each enrollment year and maintain during the year a waiting list that ranks children according to the program's selection criteria to assure that eligible children enter the program as vacancies occur.

[57 FR 46725, Oct. 9, 1992, as amended at 63 FR 12658, Mar. 16, 1998]

§ 1305.7 Enrollment and re-enrollment.

(a) Each child enrolled in a Head Start program, except those enrolled in a migrant program, must be allowed to remain in Head Start until kindergarten or first grade is available for the child in the child's community, except that the Head Start program may choose not to enroll a child when there are compelling reasons for the child not to remain in Head Start, such as when there is a change in the child's family income and there is a child with a greater need for Head Start services.

(b) A Head Start grantee must maintain its funded enrollment level. When a program determines that a vacancy exists, no more than 30 calendar days may elapse before the vacancy is filled. A program may elect not to fill a vacancy when 60 calendar days or less remain in the program's enrollment year.

(c) If a child has been found income eligible and is participating in a Head Start program, he or she remains income eligible through that enrollment year and the immediately succeeding enrollment year. Children who are enrolled in a program receiving funds under the authority of section 645A of the Head Start Act (programs for families with infants and toddlers, or Early Head Start) remain income eligible while they are participating in the program. When a child moves from a program serving infants and toddlers to a

Head Start program serving children age three and older, the family income must be reverified. If one agency operates both an Early Head Start and a Head Start program, and the parents wish to enroll their child who has been enrolled in the agency's Early Head Start program, the agency must ensure, whenever possible, that the child receives Head Start services until enrolled in school.

[57 FR 46725, Oct. 9, 1992, as amended at 63 FR 12658, Mar. 16, 1998]

§ 1305.8 Attendance.

(a) When the monthly average daily attendance rate in a center-based program falls below 85 percent, a Head Start program must analyze the causes of absenteeism. The analysis must include a study of the pattern of absences for each child, including the reasons for absences as well as the number of absences that occur on consecutive days.

(b) If the absences are a result of illness or if they are well documented absences for other reasons, no special action is required. If, however, the absences result from other factors, including temporary family problems that affect a child's regular attendance, the program must initiate appropriate family support procedures for all children with four or more consecutive unexcused absences. These procedures must include home visits or other direct contact with the child's parents. Contacts with the family must emphasize the benefits of regular attendance, while at the same time remaining sensitive to any special family circumstances influencing attendance patterns. All contacts with the child's family as well as special family support service activities provided by program staff must be documented.

(c) In circumstances where chronic absenteeism persists and it does not seem feasible to include the child in either the same or a different program option, the child's slot must be considered an enrollment vacancy.

§ 1305.9 Policy on fees.

A Head Start program must not prescribe any fee schedule or otherwise provide for the charging of any fees for participation in the program. If the

family of a child determined to be eligible for participation by a Head Start program volunteers to pay part or all of the costs of the child's participation, the Head Start program may accept the voluntary payments and record the payments as program income.

Under no circumstances shall a Head Start program solicit, encourage, or in any other way condition a child's enrollment or participation in the program upon the payment of a fee.

§ 1305.10 Compliance.

A grantee's failure to comply with the requirements of this Part may result in a denial of refunding or termination in accordance with 45 CFR part 1303.

PART 1306—HEAD START STAFFING REQUIREMENTS AND PROGRAM OPTIONS

Subpart A—General

Sec.

- 1306.1 Purpose and scope.
- 1306.2 Effective dates.
- 1306.3 Definitions.

Subpart B—Head Start Program Staffing Requirements

- 1306.20 Program staffing patterns.
- 1306.21 Staff qualification requirements.
- 1306.22 Volunteers.
- 1306.23 Training.

Subpart C—Head Start Program Options

- 1306.30 Provision of comprehensive child development services.
- 1306.31 Choosing a Head Start program option.
- 1306.32 Center-based program option.
- 1306.33 Home-based program option.
- 1306.34 Combination program option.
- 1306.35 Family child care program option.
- 1306.36 Additional Head Start program option variations.
- 1306.37 Compliance waiver.

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 9801 *et seq.*

SOURCE: 57 FR 58092, Dec. 8, 1992, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 1306.1 Purpose and scope.

This Part sets forth requirements for Early Head Start and Head Start program staffing and program options that all Early Head Start and Head Start grantee and delegate agencies, with the exception of Parent Child Center programs, must meet. The exception for Parent Child Centers is for fiscal years 1995, 1996, and 1997 as consistent with section 645A(e)(2) of the Head Start Act, as amended. These requirements, including those pertaining to staffing patterns, the choice of the program options to be implemented and the acceptable ranges in the implementation of those options, have been developed to help maintain and improve the quality of Early Head Start and Head Start and to help promote lasting benefits to the children and families being served. These requirements are to be used in conjunction with the Head Start Program Performance Standards at 45 CFR Part 1304, as applicable.

[61 FR 57226, Nov. 5, 1996]

§ 1306.2 Effective dates.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, Head Start grantees funded or refunded after June 7, 1993, must comply with these requirements by such times in their grant cycles as new groups of children begin receiving services. This does not preclude grantees from voluntarily coming into compliance with these regulations prior to the effective date.

(b) With respect to the requirements of § 1306.32(b)(2), grantees that are currently operating classes in double session center-based options for less than three and a half hours per day, but for at least three hours per day, may continue to do so until September 1, 1995, at which time they must comply with the three and one-half hour minimum class time requirement.

§ 1306.3 Definitions.

(a) *Center-based program option* means Head Start services provided to children primarily in classroom settings.

(b) *Combination program option* means Head Start services provided to chil-

dren in both a center setting and through intensive work with the child's parents and family at home.

(c) *Days of operation* means the planned days during which children will be receiving direct Head Start component services in a classroom, on a field trip or on trips for health-related activities, in group socialization or when parents are receiving a home visit.

(d) *Double session variation* means a variation of the center-based program option that operates with one teacher who works with one group of children in a morning session and a different group of children in an afternoon session.

(e) *Full-day variation* means a variation of the center-based program option in which program operations continue for longer than six hours per day.

(f) *Group socialization activities* means the sessions in which children and parents enrolled in the home-based or combination program option interact with other home-based or combination children and parents in a Head Start classroom, community facility, home, or on a field trip.

(g) *Head Start class* means a group of children supervised and taught by two paid staff members (a teacher and a teacher aide or two teachers) and, where possible, a volunteer.

(h) *Head Start parent* means a Head Start child's mother or father, other family member who is a primary caregiver, foster parent, guardian or the person with whom the child has been placed for purposes of adoption pending a final adoption decree.

(i) *Head Start program* is one operated by a Head Start grantee or delegate agency.

(j) *Home-based program option* means Head Start services provided to children, primarily in the child's home, through intensive work with the child's parents and family as the primary factor in the growth and development of the child.

(k) *Home visits* means the visits made to a child's home by the class teacher in a center-based program option, or home visitors in a home-based program option, for the purpose of assisting parents in fostering the growth and development of their child.

(l) *Hours of operation* means the planned hours per day during which children and families will be receiving direct Head Start component services in a classroom, on a field trip, while receiving medical or dental services, or during a home visit or group socialization activity. Hours of operation do not include travel time to and from the center at the beginning and end of a session.

(m) *Parent-teacher conference* means the meeting held at the Head Start center between the child's teacher and the child's parents during which the child's progress and accomplishments are discussed.

(n) *Family child care* is care and education provided to children in a private home or other family-like setting. *Head Start family child care* means Head Start and Early Head Start comprehensive services provided to a small group of children through their enrollment in family child care.

(o) *Family child care program option* means Head Start and Early Head Start and child care services provided to children receiving child care primarily in the home of a family child care provider or other family-like setting, such as space in a public housing complex which has been licensed by the state and set aside specifically for the provision of or purpose of providing family child care.

(p) *Family child care provider* means the provider of Early Head Start or Head Start services in his or her place of residence or in another family-like setting.

[57 FR 58092, Dec. 8, 1992, as amended at 73 FR 1296, Jan. 8, 2008]

Subpart B—Head Start Program Staffing Requirements

§ 1306.20 Program staffing patterns.

(a) Grantees must meet the requirements of 45 CFR 1304.52(g), Classroom staffing and home visitors, in addition to the requirements of this Section.

(b) Grantees must provide adequate supervision of their staff.

(c) Grantees operating center-based program options must employ two paid staff persons (a teacher and a teacher aide or two teachers) for each class.

Whenever possible, there should be a third person in the classroom who is a volunteer.

(d) Grantees operating home-based program options must employ home visitors responsible for home visits and group socialization activities.

(e) Grantees operating a combination program option must employ, for their classroom operations, two paid staff persons, a teacher and a teacher aide or two teachers, for each class. Whenever possible, there should be a third person in the classroom who is a volunteer. They must employ staff for home visits who meet the qualifications the grantee requires for home visitors.

(f) Classroom staff and home visitors must be able to communicate with the families they serve either directly or through a translator. They should also be familiar with the ethnic background of these families.

(g) Grantee and delegate agencies offering the family child care program option must ensure that in each family child care home where Head Start children are enrolled, the group size does not exceed the limits specified in this paragraph. Whenever present, not at school or with another care provider, the family child care provider's own children under the age of six years must be included in the count.

(1) When there is one family child care provider, the maximum group size is six children and no more than two of the six may be under two years of age. When there is a provider and an assistant, the maximum group size is twelve children with no more than four of the twelve children under two years of age.

(2) One family child care provider may care for up to four infants and toddlers, with no more than two of the four children under the age of 18 months.

(3) Additional assistance or smaller group size may be necessary when serving children with special needs who require additional care.

(h)(1) Grantee and delegate agencies offering the family child care program option must provide support for family child care providers through a child development specialist or other Head Start or delegate agency staff member

§ 1306.21

with responsibilities related to the provision of comprehensive Head Start and Early Head Start services.

(2) The grantee or delegate agency will assign responsibilities to the child development specialist and other agency staff to support and ensure the provision of quality Head Start services at each family child care home. These responsibilities must include both regular announced and unannounced visits to each home. The duration and timing of such visits will be planned in accordance with the needs of each home but shall occur not less than once every two weeks.

(3) During visits to family child care homes the child development specialist will periodically verify compliance with either contract requirements or agency policy depending on the nature of the relationship; facilitate ongoing communication between grantee or delegate agency staff, family child care providers, and Head Start and Early Head Start families; provide recommendations for technical assistance; and support the family child care provider in developing collegial or mentoring relationships with other child care professionals.

(i) Head Start, Early Head Start and delegate agencies must ensure that children in the Head Start family child care option receive comprehensive services as specified in 45 CFR parts 1304 and 1308.

[57 FR 58092, Dec. 8, 1992, as amended at 61 FR 57226, Nov. 5, 1996; 73 FR 1296, Jan. 8, 2008]

§ 1306.21 Staff qualification requirements.

Head Start programs must comply with section 648A of the Head Start Act and any subsequent amendments regarding the qualifications of classroom teachers.

[61 FR 57226, Nov. 5, 1996]

§ 1306.22 Volunteers.

(a) Head Start programs must use volunteers to the fullest extent possible. Head Start grantees must develop and implement a system to actively recruit, train and utilize volunteers in the program.

(b) Special efforts must be made to have volunteer participation, espe-

45 CFR Ch. XIII (10–1–09 Edition)

cially parents, in the classroom and during group socialization activities.

§ 1306.23 Training.

(a) Head Start grantees must provide pre-service training and in-service training opportunities to program staff and volunteers to assist them in acquiring or increasing the knowledge and skills they need to fulfill their job responsibilities. This training must be directed toward improving the ability of staff and volunteers to deliver services required by Head Start regulations and policies.

(b) Head Start grantees must provide staff with information and training about the underlying philosophy and goals of Head Start and the program options being implemented.

Subpart C—Head Start Program Options

§ 1306.30 Provisions of comprehensive child development services.

(a) All Head Start grantees must provide comprehensive child development services, as defined in the Head Start Performance Standards.

(b) All Head Start grantees must provide classroom or group socialization activities for the child as well as home visits to the parents. The major purpose of the classroom or socialization activities is to help meet the child's development needs and to foster the child's social competence. The major purpose of the home visits is to enhance the parental role in the growth and development of the child.

(c) The facilities used by Early Head Start and Head Start grantee and delegate agencies for regularly scheduled center-based and combination program option classroom activities or home-based group socialization activities must comply with State and local requirements concerning licensing. In cases where these licensing standards are less comprehensive or less stringent than the Head Start regulations, or where no State or local licensing standards are applicable, grantee and delegate agencies are required to assure that their facilities are in compliance with the Head Start Program Performance Standards related to health

and safety as found in 45 CFR 1304.53(a), Physical environment and facilities.

(d) All grantees must identify, secure and use community resources in the provision of services to Head Start children and their families prior to using Head Start funds for these services.

[57 FR 58092, Dec. 8, 1992, as amended at 61 FR 57226, Nov. 5, 1996; 63 FR 2314, Jan. 15, 1998]

§ 1306.31 Choosing a Head Start program option.

(a) Grantees may choose to implement one or more than one of four program options: a center-based option, a home-based program option, a combination program option, or a family child care option.

(b) The program option chosen must meet the needs of the children and families as indicated by the community needs assessment conducted by the grantee.

(c) When assigning children to a particular program option, Head Start grantees that operate more than one program option must consider such factors as the child's age, developmental level, disabilities, health or learning problems, previous preschool experiences and family situation. Grantees must also consider parents' concerns and wishes prior to making final assignments.

[57 FR 58092, Dec. 8, 1992, as amended at 73 FR 1296, Jan. 8, 2008]

§ 1306.32 Center-based program option.

(a) *Class size.* (1) Head Start classes must be staffed by a teacher and an aide or two teachers and, whenever possible, a volunteer.

(2) Grantees must determine their class size based on the predominant age of the children who will participate in the class and whether or not a center-based double session variation is being implemented.

(3) For classes serving predominantly four or five-year-old children, the average class size of that group of classes must be between 17 and 20 children, with no more than 20 children enrolled in any one class.

(4) When double session classes serve predominantly four or five-year-old-

children, the average class size of that group of classes must be between 15 and 17 children. A double session class for four or five-year old children may have no more than 17 children enrolled. (See paragraph (c) of this section for other requirements regarding the double session variation.)

(5) For classes serving predominantly three-year-old children, the average class size of that group of classes must be between 15 and 17 children, with no more than 17 children enrolled in any one class.

(6) When double session classes serve predominantly three-year-old children, the average class size of that group of classes must be between 13 and 15 children. A double session class for three-year-old children may have no more than 15 children enrolled. (See paragraph (c) of this section for other requirements regarding the double session variation.)

(7) It is recommended that at least 13 children be enrolled in each center-based option class where feasible.

(8) A class is considered to serve predominantly four- or five-year-old children if more than half of the children in the class will be four or five years old by whatever date is used by the State or local jurisdiction in which the Head Start program is located to determine eligibility for public school.

(9) A class is considered to serve predominantly three-year-old children if more than half of the children in the class will be three years old by whatever date is used by the State or local jurisdiction in which Head Start is located to determine eligibility for public school.

(10) Head Start grantees must determine the predominant age of children in the class at the start of the year. There is no need to change that determination during the year.

(11) In some cases, State or local licensing requirements may be more stringent than these class requirements, preventing the required minimum numbers of children from being enrolled in the facility used by Head Start. Where this is the case, Head Start grantees must try to find alternative facilities that satisfy licensing

§ 1306.32

45 CFR Ch. XIII (10–1–09 Edition)

requirements for the numbers of children cited above. If no alternative facilities are available, the responsible HHS official has the discretion to approve enrollment of fewer children than required above.

(12) The chart below may be used for easy reference:

Predominant age of children in the class	Funded class size [Funded enrollment]
4 and 5 year olds	Program average of 17–20 children enrolled per class in these classes. No more than 20 children enrolled in any class.
4 and 5 year olds in double session classes.	Program average of 15–17 children enrolled per class in these classes. No more than 17 children enrolled in any class.
3 year olds	Program average of 15–17 children enrolled per class in these classes. No more than 17 children enrolled in any class.
3 year olds in double session classes.	Program average of 13–15 children enrolled per class in these classes. No more than 15 children enrolled in any class.

(b) *Center-based program option requirements.* (1) Classes must operate for four or five days per week or some combination of four and five days per week.

(2) Classes must operate for a minimum of three and one-half to a maximum of six hours per day with four hours being optimal.

(3) The annual number of required days of planned class operations (days when children are scheduled to attend) is determined by the number of days per week each program operates. Programs that operate for four days per week must provide at least 128 days per year of planned class operations. Programs that operate for five days per week must provide at least 160 days per year of planned class operations. Grantees implementing a combination of four and five days per week must plan to operate between 128 and 160 days per year. The minimum number of planned days of service per year can be determined by computing the relative number of four and five day weeks that the program is in operation. All center-based program options must provide a minimum of 32 weeks of scheduled days of class operations over an eight or nine month period. Every effort should

be made to schedule makeup classes using existing resources if planned class days fall below the number required per year.

(4) Programs must make a reasonable estimate of the number of days during a year that classes may be closed due to problems such as inclement weather or illness, based on their experience in previous years. Grantees must make provisions in their budgets and program plans to operate makeup classes and provide these classes, when needed, to prevent the number of days of service available to the children from falling below 128 days per year.

(5) Each individual child is not required to receive the minimum days of service, although this is to be encouraged in accordance with Head Start policies regarding attendance. The minimum number of days also does not apply to children with disabilities whose individualized education plan may require fewer planned days of service in the Head Start program.

(6) Head Start grantees operating migrant programs are not subject to the requirement for a minimum number of planned days, but must make every effort to provide as many days of service as possible to each migrant child and family.

(7) Staff must be employed for sufficient time to allow them to participate in pre-service training, to plan and set up the program at the start of the year, to close the program at the end of the year, to conduct home visits, to conduct health examinations, screening and immunization activities, to maintain records, and to keep service component plans and activities current and relevant. These activities should take place outside of the time scheduled for classes in center-based programs or home visits in home-based programs.

(8) Head Start grantees must develop and implement a system that actively encourages parents to participate in two home visits annually for each child enrolled in a center-based program option. These visits must be initiated and carried out by the child's teacher. The child may not be dropped from the program if the parents will not participate in the visits.

(9) Head Start grantees operating migrant programs are required to plan for

a minimum of two parent-teacher conferences for each child during the time they serve that child. Should time and circumstance allow, migrant programs must make every effort to conduct home visits.

(c) *Double session variation.* (1) A center-based option with a double session variation employs a single teacher to work with one group of children in the morning and a different group of children in the afternoon. Because of the larger number of children and families to whom the teacher must provide services, double session program options must comply with the requirements regarding class size explained in paragraph (a) of this section and with all other center-based requirements in paragraph (b) of this section with the exceptions and additions noted in paragraphs (c) (2) and (3) of this section.

(2) Each program must operate classes for four days per week.

(3) Each double session classroom staff member must be provided adequate break time during the course of the day. In addition, teachers, aides and volunteers must have appropriate time to prepare for each session together, to set up the classroom environment and to give individual attention to children entering and leaving the center.

(d) *Full day variation.* (1) A Head Start grantee implementing a center-based program option may operate a full day variation and provide more than six hours of class operations per day using Head Start funds. These programs must comply with all the requirements regarding the center-based program option found in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section with the exception of paragraph (b)(2) regarding the hours of service per day.

(2) Programs are encouraged to meet the needs of Head Start families for full day services by securing funds from other agencies. Before implementing a full day variation of a center-based option, a Head Start grantee should demonstrate that alternative enrollment opportunities or funding from non-Head Start sources are not available for Head Start families needing full-day child care services.

(3) Head Start grantees may provide full day services only to those children

and families with special needs that justify full day services or to those children whose parents are employed or in job training with no caregiver present in the home. The records of each child receiving services for more than six hours per day must show how each child meets the criteria stated above.

(e) Non-Head Start services. Grantees may charge for services which are provided outside the hours of the Head Start program.

§ 1306.33 Home-based program option.

(a) Grantees implementing a home-based program option must:

(1) Provide one home visit per week per family (a minimum of 32 home visits per year) lasting for a minimum of 1 and ½ hours each.

(2) Provide, at a minimum, two group socialization activities per month for each child (a minimum of 16 group socialization activities each year).

(3) Make up planned home visits or scheduled group socialization activities that were canceled by the grantee or by program staff when this is necessary to meet the minimums stated above. Medical or social service appointments may not replace home visits or scheduled group socialization activities.

(4) Allow staff sufficient employed time to participate in pre-service training, to plan and set up the program at the start of the year, to close the program at the end of the year, to maintain records, and to keep component and activities plans current and relevant. These activities should take place when no home visits or group socialization activities are planned.

(5) Maintain an average caseload of 10 to 12 families per home visitor with a maximum of 12 families for any individual home visitor.

(b) Home visits must be conducted by trained home visitors with the content of the visit jointly planned by the home visitor and the parents. Home visitors must conduct the home visit with the participation of parents. Home visits may not be conducted by the home visitor with only babysitters or other temporary caregivers in attendance.

§ 1306.34

(1) The purpose of the home visit is to help parents improve their parenting skills and to assist them in the use of the home as the child's primary learning environment. The home visitor must work with parents to help them provide learning opportunities that enhance their child's growth and development.

(2) Home visits must, over the course of a month, contain elements of all Head Start program components. The home visitor is the person responsible for introducing, arranging and/or providing Head Start services.

(c) Group socialization activities must be focused on both the children and parents. They may not be conducted by the home visitor with babysitters or other temporary caregivers.

(1) The purpose of these socialization activities for the children is to emphasize peer group interaction through age appropriate activities in a Head Start classroom, community facility, home, or on a field trip. The children are to be supervised by the home visitor with parents observing at times and actively participating at other times.

(2) These activities must be designed so that parents are expected to accompany their children to the group socialization activities at least twice each month to observe, to participate as volunteers or to engage in activities designed specifically for the parents.

(3) Grantees must follow the nutrition requirements specified in 45 CFR 1304.23(b)(2) and provide appropriate snacks and meals to the children during group socialization activities.

[57 FR 58092, Dec. 8, 1992, as amended at 61 FR 57227, Nov. 5, 1996]

§ 1306.34 Combination program option.

(a) *Combination program option requirements:* (1) Grantees implementing a combination program option must provide class sessions and home visits that result in an amount of contact with children and families that is, at a minimum, equivalent to the services provided through the center-based program option or the home-based program option.

(2) Acceptable combinations of minimum number of class sessions and corresponding number of home visits are shown below. Combination programs

45 CFR Ch. XIII (10–1–09 Edition)

must provide these services over a period of 8 to 12 months.

Number of class sessions	Number of home visits
96	8
92–95	9
88–91	10
84–87	11
80–83	12
76–79	13
72–75	14
68–71	15
64–67	16
60–63	17
56–59	18
52–55	19
48–51	20
44–47	21
40–43	22
36–39	23
32–35	24

(3) The following are examples of various configurations that are possible for a program that operates for 32 weeks:

- A program operating classes three days a week and providing one home visit a month (96 classes and 8 home visits a year);
- A program operating classes two days a week and providing two home visits a month (64 classes and 16 home visits a year);
- A program operating classes one day a week and providing three home visits a month (32 classes and 24 home visits a year).

(4) Grantees operating the combination program option must make a reasonable estimate of the number of days during a year that centers may be closed due to problems such as inclement weather or illness, based on their experience in previous years. Grantees must make provisions in their budgets and program plans to operate make-up classes up to the estimated number, and provide these classes, when necessary, to prevent the number of days of classes from falling below the number required by paragraph (a)(2) of this section. Grantees must make up planned home visits that were canceled by the program or by the program staff if this is necessary to meet the minimums required by paragraph (a)(2) of this section. Medical or social service appointments may not replace home visits.

(b) *Requirements for class sessions:* (1) Grantees implementing the combination program option must comply with the class size requirements contained in § 1306.32(a).

(2) The provisions of the following sections apply to grantees operating the combination program option: § 1306.32(b) (2), (5), (6), (7) and (9).

(3) If a grantee operates a double session or a full day variation, it must meet the provisions concerning double-sessions contained in § 1306.32(c)(1) and (3) and the provisions for the center-based program option's full day variation found in § 1306.32(d).

(c) *Requirements for home visits.* (1) Home visits must last for a minimum of 1 and ½ hours each.

(2) The provisions of the following section, concerning the home-based program option, must be adhered to by grantees implementing the combination program option: § 1306.33(a) (4) and (5); and § 1306.33(b).

§ 1306.35 Family child care program option.

(a) *Grantee and delegate agency implementation.* Grantee and delegate agencies offering the family child care program option must:

(1) *Hours of operation.* Ensure that the family child care option, whether provided directly or via contractual arrangement, operates sufficient hours to meet the child care needs of families.

(2) *Serving children with disabilities.* (i) Ensure the availability of family child care homes capable of serving children and families with disabilities affecting mobility as appropriate; and

(ii) Ensure that children with disabilities enrolled in family child care are provided services which support their participation in the early intervention, special education, and related services required by their individual family service plan (IFSP) or individual education plan (IEP) and that the child's teacher has appropriate knowledge, training, and support.

(3) *Program Space-indoor and outdoor.* Ensure that each family child care home has sufficient indoor and outdoor space which is usable and available to children. This space must be adequate to allow children to be supervised and safely participate in developmentally appropriate activities and routines that foster their cognitive, socio-emotional, and physical development, including both gross and fine motor.

Family child care settings must meet State family child care regulations.

(4) *Policy Council role.* The Policy Council must approve or disapprove the addition of family child care as a Head Start or Early Head Start program option. When families are enrolled in the Head Start or Early Head Start family child care program option, they must have proportionate representation on the Policy Council or policy committee.

(b) *Facilities.*—(1) *Safety plan.* Grantees and delegate agencies offering the family child care program option must ensure the health and safety of children enrolled. The family child care home must have a written description of its health, safety, and emergency policies and procedures, and a system for routine inspection to ensure ongoing safety.

(2) *Injury prevention.* Grantee and delegate agencies must ensure that:

(i) Children enrolled in the Head Start family child care program option are protected from potentially hazardous situations. Providers must ensure that children are safe from the potential hazards posed by appliances (stove, refrigerator, microwave, etc). Premises must be free from pests and the use of chemicals or other potentially harmful materials for controlling pests must not occur while children are on premises.

(ii) Grantee and delegate agencies must ensure that all sites attended by children enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start are equipped with functioning and properly located smoke and carbon monoxide detectors.

(iii) Radon detectors are installed in family child care homes where there is a basement and such detectors are recommended by local health officials;

(iv) Children are supervised at all times. Providers must have systems for assuring the safety of any child not within view for any period (e.g. the provider needs to use the bathroom or an infant is napping in one room while toddlers play in another room);

(v) Providers ensure the safety of children whenever any body of water, road, or other potential hazard is present and when children are being transported;

§ 1306.36

(vi) Unsupervised access by children to all water hazards, such as pools or other bodies of water, are prevented by a fence;

(vii) There are no firearms or other weapons kept in areas occupied or accessible to children;

(viii) Alcohol and other drugs are not consumed while children are present or accessible to children at any time; and

(ix) Providers secure health certificates for pets to document up to date immunizations and freedom from any disease or condition that poses a threat to children's health. Family child care providers must ensure that pets are appropriately managed to ensure child safety at all times.

(c) *Emergency plans.* Grantee and delegate agencies offering the family child care option must ensure that providers have made plans to notify parents in the event of any emergency or unplanned interruption of service. The provider and parent together must develop contingency plans for emergencies. Such plans may include, but are not limited to, the use of alternate providers or the availability of substitute providers. Parents must be informed that they may need to pick the child up and arrange care if the child becomes ill or if an emergency arises.

(d) *Licensing requirements.* Head Start programs offering the family child care option must ensure that family child care providers meet State, Tribal, and local licensing requirements and possess a license or other document certifying that those requirements have been met. When State, Tribal, or local requirements vary from Head Start requirements, the most stringent provision takes precedence.

[73 FR 1296, Jan. 8, 2008]

§ 1306.36 Additional Head Start program option variations.

In addition to the center-based, home-based, combination programs, and family child care options defined in this part, the Director of the Office of Head Start retains the right to fund alternative program variations to meet the unique needs of communities or to demonstrate or test alternative ap-

45 CFR Ch. XIII (10–1–09 Edition)

proaches for providing Head Start services.

[73 FR 1296, Jan. 8, 2008]

§ 1306.37 Compliance waiver.

An exception to one or more of the requirements contained in §§ 1306.32, 1306.33, 1306.34, and 1306.35 will be granted only if the Director of the Office of Head Start determines, on the basis of supporting evidence, that the grantee made a reasonable effort to comply with the requirement but was unable to do so because of limitations or circumstances of a specific community or communities served by the grantee.

[73 FR 1296, Jan. 8, 2008]

PART 1308—HEAD START PROGRAM PERFORMANCE STANDARDS ON SERVICES FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

Subpart A—General

Sec.

1308.1 Purpose.

1308.2 Scope.

1308.3 Definitions.

Subpart B—Disabilities Service Plan

1308.4 Purpose and scope of disabilities service plan.

Subpart C—Social Services Performance Standards

1308.5 Recruitment and enrollment of children with disabilities.

Subpart D—Health Services Performance Standards

1308.6 Assessment of children.

1308.7 Eligibility criteria: Health impairment.

1308.8 Eligibility criteria: Emotional/behavioral disorders.

1308.9 Eligibility criteria: Speech or language impairments.

1308.10 Eligibility criteria: Mental retardation.

1308.11 Eligibility criteria: Hearing impairment including deafness.

1308.12 Eligibility criteria: Orthopedic impairment.

1308.13 Eligibility criteria: Visual impairment including blindness.

1308.14 Eligibility criteria: Learning disabilities.

1308.15 Eligibility criteria: Autism.

Office of Human Development Services, HHS

§ 1308.3

1308.16 Eligibility criteria: Traumatic brain injury.

1308.17 Eligibility criteria: Other impairments.

1308.18 Disabilities/health services coordination.

Subpart E—Education Services Performance Standards

1308.19 Developing individualized education programs (IEPs).

Subpart F—Nutrition Performance Standards

1308.20 Nutrition services.

Subpart G—Parent Involvement Performance Standards

1308.21 Parent participation and transition of children into Head Start and from Head Start to public school.

APPENDIX TO PART 1308—HEAD START PROGRAM PERFORMANCE STANDARDS ON SERVICES TO CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 9801 *et seq.*

SOURCE: 58 FR 5501, Jan. 21, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 1308.1 Purpose.

This rule sets forth the requirements for providing special services for 3-through 5-year-old children with disabilities enrolled in Head Start programs. These requirements are to be used in conjunction with the Head Start Program Performance Standards at 45 CFR part 1304. The purpose of this part is to ensure that children with disabilities enrolled in Head Start programs receive all the services to which they are entitled under the Head Start Program Performance Standards at 45 CFR part 1304, as amended.

§ 1308.2 Scope.

This rule applies to all Head Start grantees and delegate agencies.

§ 1308.3 Definitions.

As used in this part:

(a) The term *ACYF* means the Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and includes appropriate Regional Office staff.

(b) The term *children with disabilities* means children with mental retardation, hearing impairments including deafness, speech or language impairments, visual impairments including blindness, serious emotional disturbance, orthopedic impairments, autism, traumatic brain injury, other health impairments or specific learning disabilities; and who, by reason thereof, need special education and related services. The term *children with disabilities* for children aged 3 to 5, inclusive, may, at a State's discretion, include children experiencing developmental delays, as defined by the State and as measured by appropriate diagnostic instruments and procedures, in one or more of the following areas: physical development, cognitive development, communication development, social or emotional development, or adaptive development; and who, by reason thereof, need special education and related services.

(c) The term *Commissioner* means the Commissioner of the Administration on Children, Youth and Families.

(d) The term *day* means a calendar day.

(e) The term *delegate agency* means a public or private non-profit agency to which a grantee has delegated the responsibility for operating all or part of its Head Start program.

(f) The term *disabilities coordinator* means the person on the Head Start staff designated to manage on a full or part-time basis the services for children with disabilities described in part 1308.

(g) The term *eligibility criteria* means the criteria for determining that a child enrolled in Head Start requires special education and related services because of a disability.

(h) The term *grantee* means the public or private non-profit agency which has been granted financial assistance by ACYF to administer a Head Start program.

(i) The term *individualized education program* (IEP) means a written statement for a child with disabilities, developed by the public agency responsible for providing free appropriate public education to a child, and contains the special education and related

§ 1308.4

services to be provided to an individual child.

(j) The term *least restrictive environment* means an environment in which services to children with disabilities are provided:

(1) to the maximum extent appropriate, with children who are not disabled and in which;

(2) special classes or other removal of children with disabilities from the regular educational environment occurs only when the nature or severity of the disability is such that education in regular classes with the use of supplementary aids and services cannot be achieved satisfactorily.

(k) The term *Performance Standards* means the Head Start program functions, activities and facilities required and necessary to meet the objectives and goals of the Head Start program as they relate directly to children and their families.

(l) The term *related services* means transportation and such developmental, corrective, and other supportive services as are required to assist a child with a disability to benefit from special education, and includes speech pathology and audiology, psychological services, physical and occupational therapy, recreation, including therapeutic recreation, early identification and assessment of disabilities in children, counseling services, including rehabilitation counseling, and medical services for diagnostic or evaluation purposes. The term also includes school health services, social work services, and parent counseling and training. It includes other developmental, corrective or supportive services if they are required to assist a child with a disability to benefit from special education, including assistive technology services and devices.

(1) The term *assistive technology device* means any item, piece of equipment, or product system, whether acquired commercially off the shelf, modified, or customized, that is used to increase, maintain, or improve functional capabilities of individuals with disabilities.

(2) The term *assistive technology service* means any service that directly assists an individual with a disability in the selection, acquisition, or use of an assistive technology device. The term

45 CFR Ch. XIII (10–1–09 Edition)

includes: The evaluation of the needs of an individual with a disability; purchasing, leasing, or otherwise providing for the acquisition of assistive technology devices by individuals with disabilities; selecting, designing, fitting, customizing, adapting, applying, maintaining, repairing, or replacing of assistive technology devices; coordinating and using other therapies, interventions, or services with assistive technology devices, such as those associated with existing education and rehabilitation plans and programs; training or technical assistance for an individual with disabilities, or, where appropriate, the family of an individual with disabilities; and training or technical assistance to professionals who employ or provide services involved in the major life functions of individuals with disabilities.

(m) The term *responsible HHS official* means the official who is authorized to make the grant of assistance in question or his or her designee.

(n) The term *special education* means specially designed instruction, at no cost to parents or guardians, to meet the unique needs of a child with a disability. These services include classroom or home-based instruction, instruction in hospitals and institutions, and specially designed physical education if necessary.

Subpart B—Disabilities Service Plan

§ 1308.4 Purpose and scope of disabilities service plan.

(a) A Head Start grantee, or delegate agency, if appropriate, must develop a disabilities service plan providing strategies for meeting the special needs of children with disabilities and their parents. The purposes of this plan are to assure:

(1) That all components of Head Start are appropriately involved in the integration of children with disabilities and their parents; and

(2) That resources are used efficiently.

(b) The plan must be updated annually.

(c) The plan must include provisions for children with disabilities to be included in the full range of activities

and services normally provided to all Head Start children and provisions for any modifications necessary to meet the special needs of the children with disabilities.

(d) The Head Start grantee and delegate agency must use the disabilities service plan as a working document which guides all aspects of the agency's effort to serve children with disabilities. This plan must take into account the needs of the children for small group activities, for modifications of large group activities and for any individual special help.

(e) The grantee or delegate agency must designate a coordinator of services for children with disabilities (disabilities coordinator) and arrange for preparation of the disabilities service plan and of the grantee application budget line items for services for children with disabilities. The grantee or delegate must ensure that all relevant coordinators, other staff and parents are consulted.

(f) The disability service plan must contain:

- (1) Procedures for timely screening;
- (2) Procedures for making referrals to the LEA for evaluation to determine whether there is a need for special education and related services for a child, as early as the child's third birthday;
- (3) Assurances of accessibility of facilities; and
- (4) Plans to provide appropriate special furniture, equipment and materials if needed.

(g) The plan, when appropriate, must address strategies for the transition of children into Head Start from infant/toddler programs (0-3 years), as well as the transition from Head Start into the next placement. The plan must include preparation of staff and parents for the entry of children with severe disabilities into the Head Start program.

(h) The grantee or delegate agency must arrange or provide special education and related services necessary to foster the maximum development of each child's potential and to facilitate participation in the regular Head Start program unless the services are being provided by the LEA or other agency. The plan must specify the services to be provided directly by Head Start and those provided by other agencies. The

grantee or delegate agency must arrange for, provide, or procure services which may include, but are not limited to special education and these related services:

(1) Audiology services, including identification of children with hearing loss and referral for medical or other professional attention; provision of needed rehabilitative services such as speech and language therapy and auditory training to make best use of remaining hearing; speech conservation; lip reading; determination of need for hearing aids and fitting of appropriate aids; and programs for prevention of hearing loss;

(2) Physical therapy to facilitate gross motor development in activities such as walking prevent or slow orthopedic problems and improve posture and conditioning;

(3) Occupational therapy to improve, develop or restore fine motor functions in activities such as using a fork or knife;

(4) Speech or language services including therapy and use of assistive devices necessary for a child to develop or improve receptive or expressive means of communication;

(5) Psychological services such as evaluation of each child's functioning and interpreting the results to staff and parents; and counseling and guidance services for staff and parents regarding disabilities;

(6) Transportation for children with disabilities to and from the program and to special clinics or other service providers when the services cannot be provided on-site. Transportation includes adapted buses equipped to accommodate wheelchairs or other such devices if required; and

(7) Assistive technology services or devices necessary to enable a child to improve functions such as vision, mobility or communication to meet the objectives in the IEP.

(i) The disabilities service plan must include options to meet the needs and take into consideration the strengths of each child based upon the IEP so that a continuum of services available from various agencies is considered.

(j) The options may include:

(1) Joint placement of children with other agencies;

§ 1308.4

45 CFR Ch. XIII (10–1–09 Edition)

(2) Shared provision of services with other agencies;

(3) Shared personnel to supervise special education services, when necessary to meet State requirements on qualifications;

(4) Administrative accommodations such as having two children share one enrollment slot when each child's IEP calls for part-time service because of their individual needs; and

(5) Any other strategies to be used to insure that special needs are met. These may include:

(i) Increased staff;

(ii) Use of volunteers; and

(iii) Use of supervised students in such fields as child development, special education, child psychology, various therapies and family services to assist the staff.

(k) The grantee must ensure that the disabilities service plan addresses grantee efforts to meet State standards for personnel serving children with disabilities by the 1994–95 program year. Special education and related services must be provided by or under the supervision of personnel meeting State qualifications by the 1994–95 program year.

(1) The disabilities service plan must include commitment to specific efforts to develop interagency agreements with the LEAs and other agencies within the grantee's service area. If no agreement can be reached, the grantee must document its efforts and inform the Regional Office. The agreements must address:

(1) Head Start participation in the public agency's Child Find plan under Part B of IDEA;

(2) Joint training of staff and parents;

(3) Procedures for referral for evaluations, IEP meetings and placement decisions;

(4) Transition;

(5) Resource sharing;

(6) Head Start commitment to provide the number of children receiving services under IEPs to the LEA for the LEA Child Count report by December 1 annually; and

(7) Any other items agreed to by both parties. Grantees must make efforts to update the agreements annually.

(m) The disabilities coordinator must work with the director in planning and budgeting of grantee funds to assure that the special needs identified in the IEP are fully met; that children most in need of an integrated placement and of special assistance are served; and that the grantee maintains the level of fiscal support to children with disabilities consistent with the Congressional mandate to meet their special needs.

(n) The grant application budget form and supplement submitted with applications for funding must reflect requests for adequate resources to implement the objectives and activities in the disability services plan and fulfill the requirements of these Performance Standards.

(o) The budget request included with the application for funding must address the implementation of the disabilities service plan. Allowable expenditures include:

(1) *Salaries.* Allowable expenditures include salaries of a full or part-time coordinator of services for children with disabilities (disabilities coordinator), who is essential to assure that programs have the core capability to recruit, enroll, arrange for the evaluation of children, provide or arrange for services to children with disabilities and work with Head Start coordinators and staff of other agencies which are working cooperatively with the grantee. Salaries of special education resource teachers who can augment the work of the regular teacher are an allowable expenditure.

(2) *Evaluation of children.* When warranted by screening or rescreening results, teacher observation or parent request, arrangements must be made for evaluation of the child's development and functioning. If, after referral for evaluation to the LEA, evaluations are not provided by the LEA, they are an allowable expenditure.

(3) *Services.* Program funds may be used to pay for services which include special education, related services, and summer services deemed necessary on an individual basis and to prepare for serving children with disabilities in advance of the program year.

(4) *Making services accessible.* Allowable costs include elimination of architectural barriers which affect the participation of children with disabilities, in conformance with 45 CFR part 84, Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Handicap in Program and Activities Receiving or Benefiting from Federal Financial Assistance and with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101). The Americans with Disabilities Act requires that public accommodations including private schools and day care centers may not discriminate on the basis of disability. Physical barriers in existing facilities must be removed if removal is readily achievable (i.e., easily accomplishable and able to be carried out without much difficulty or expense). If not, alternative methods of providing the services must be offered, if those methods are readily achievable. Alterations must be accessible. When alterations to primary function areas are made, an accessible path of travel to the altered areas (and the bathrooms, telephones and drinking fountains serving that area) must be provided to the extent that the added accessibility costs are not disproportionate to the overall cost of the alterations. Program funds may be used for ramps, remodeling or modifications such as grab bars or railings. Grantees must meet new statutory and regulatory requirements that are enacted.

(5) *Transportation.* Transportation is a related service to be provided to children with disabilities. When transportation to the program site and to special services can be accessed from other agencies, it should be used. When it is not available, program funds are to be used to provide it. Special buses or use of taxis are allowable expenses if there are no alternatives available and they are necessary to enable a child to be served.

(6) *Special Equipment and Materials.* Purchase or lease of special equipment and materials for use in the program and home is an allowable program expense. Grantees must make available assistive devices necessary to make it possible for a child to move, communicate, improve functioning or address objectives which are listed in the child's IEP.

(7) *Training and Technical Assistance.* Increasing the abilities of staff to meet the special needs of children with disabilities is an allowable expense. Appropriate expenditures may include but are not limited to:

(i) Travel and per diem expenses for disabilities coordinators, teachers and parents to attend training and technical assistance events related to special services for children with disabilities;

(ii) The provision of substitute teaching staff to enable staff to attend training and technical assistance events;

(iii) Fees for courses specifically related to the requirements of the disabilities service plan, a child's IEP or State certification to serve children with disabilities; and

(iv) Fees and expenses for training/technical assistance consultants if such help is not available from another provider at no cost.

Subpart C—Social Services Performance Standards

§ 1308.5 Recruitment and enrollment of children with disabilities.

(a) The grantee or delegate agency outreach and recruitment activities must incorporate specific actions to actively locate and recruit children with disabilities.

(b) A grantee must insure that staff engaged in recruitment and enrollment of children are knowledgeable about the provisions of 45 CFR part 84, Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Handicap in Programs and Activities Receiving or Benefiting from Federal Financial Assistance, and of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, (42 U.S.C. 12101).

(c) A grantee must not deny placement on the basis of a disability or its severity to any child when:

(1) The parents wish to enroll the child,

(2) The child meets the Head Start age and income eligibility criteria,

(3) Head Start is an appropriate placement according to the child's IEP, and

(4) The program has space to enroll more children, even though the program has made ten percent of its enrollment opportunities available to

§ 1308.6

children with disabilities. In that case children who have a disability and non-disabled children would compete for the available enrollment opportunities.

(d) The grantee must access resources and plan for placement options, such as dual placement, use of resource staff and training so that a child with a disability for whom Head Start is an appropriate placement according to the IEP is not denied enrollment because of:

- (1) Staff attitudes and/or apprehensions;
- (2) Inaccessibility of facilities;
- (3) Need to access additional resources to serve a specific child;
- (4) Unfamiliarity with a disabling condition or special equipment, such as a prosthesis; and
- (5) Need for personalized special services such as feeding, suctioning, and assistance with toileting, including catheterization, diapering, and toilet training.

(e) The same policies governing Head Start program eligibility for other children, such as priority for those most in need of the services, apply to children with disabilities. Grantees also must take the following factors into account when planning enrollment procedures:

- (1) The number of children with disabilities in the Head Start service area including types of disabilities and their severity;
- (2) The services and resources provided by other agencies; and
- (3) State laws regarding immunization of preschool children. Grantees must observe applicable State laws which usually require that children entering State preschool programs complete immunizations prior to or within thirty days after entering to reduce the spread of communicable diseases.

(f) The recruitment effort of a Head Start grantee must include recruiting children who have severe disabilities, including children who have been previously identified as having disabilities.

45 CFR Ch. XIII (10–1–09 Edition)

Subpart D—Health Services Performance Standards

§ 1308.6 Assessment of children.

(a) The disabilities coordinator must be involved with other program staff throughout the full process of assessment of children, which has three steps:

- (1) All children enrolled in Head Start are screened as the first step in the assessment process;
- (2) Staff also carry out on-going developmental assessment for all enrolled children throughout the year to determine progress and to plan program activities;
- (3) Only those children who need further specialized assessment to determine whether they have a disability and may require special education and related services proceed to the next step, evaluation. The disabilities coordinator has primary responsibility for this third step, evaluation, only.

(b) *Screening, the first step in the assessment process*, consists of standardized health screening and developmental screening which includes speech, hearing and vision. It is a brief process, which can be repeated, and is never used to determine that a child has a disability. It only indicates that a child may need further evaluation to determine whether the child has a disability. Rescreening must be provided as needed.

(1) Grantees must provide for developmental, hearing and vision screenings of all Early Head Start and Head Start children within 45 days of the child's entry into the program. This does not preclude starting screening in the spring, before program services begin in the fall.

(2) Grantees must make concerted efforts to reach and include the most in need and hardest to reach in the screening effort, providing assistance but urging parents to complete screening before the start of the program year.

(3) Developmental screening is a brief check to identify children who need further evaluation to determine whether they may have disabilities. It provides information in three major developmental areas: visual/motor, language and cognition, and gross motor/body

awareness for use along with observation data, parent reports and home visit information. When appropriate standardized developmental screening instruments exist, they must be used. The disabilities coordinator must coordinate with the health coordinator and staff who have the responsibility for implementing health screening and with the education staff who have the responsibility for implementing developmental screening.

(c) Staff must inform parents of the types and purposes of the screening well in advance of the screening, the results of these screenings and the purposes and results of any subsequent evaluations.

(d) *Developmental assessment, the second step*, is the collection of information on each child's functioning in these areas: gross and fine motor skills, perceptual discrimination, cognition, attention skills, self-help, social and receptive skills and expressive language. The disabilities coordinator must coordinate with the education coordinator in the on-going assessment of each Head Start child's functioning in all developmental areas by including this developmental information in later diagnostic and program planning activities for children with disabilities.

(e) *The disabilities coordinator must arrange for further, formal, evaluation of a child who has been identified as possibly having a disability, the third step.* (1) The disabilities coordinator must refer a child to the LEA for evaluation as soon as the need is evident, starting as early as the child's third birthday.

(2) If the LEA does not evaluate the child, Head Start is responsible for arranging or providing for an evaluation, using its own resources and accessing others. In this case, the evaluation must meet the following requirements:

(i) Testing and evaluation procedures must be selected and administered so as not to be racially or culturally discriminatory, administered in the child's native language or mode of communication, unless it clearly is not feasible to do so.

(ii) Testing and evaluation procedures must be administered by trained (State certified or licensed) personnel.

(iii) No single procedure may be the sole criterion for determining an ap-

propriate educational program for a child.

(iv) The evaluation must be made by a multidisciplinary team or group of persons including at least one teacher or specialist with knowledge in the area of suspected disability.

(v) Evaluators must use only assessment materials which have been validated for the specific purpose for which they are used.

(vi) Tests used with children with impaired sensory, manual or communication skills must be administered so that they reflect the children's aptitudes and achievement levels and not just the disabilities.

(vii) Tests and materials must assess all areas related to the suspected disability.

(viii) In the case of a child whose primary disability appears to be a speech or language impairment, the team must assure that enough tests are used to determine that the impairment is not a symptom of another disability and a speech or language pathologist should be involved in the evaluation.

(3) Parental consent in writing must be obtained before a child can have an initial evaluation to determine whether the child has a disability.

(4) Confidentiality must be maintained in accordance with grantee and State requirements. Parents must be given the opportunity to review their child's records in a timely manner and they must be notified and give permission if additional evaluations are proposed. Grantees must explain the purpose and results of the evaluation and make concerted efforts to help the parents understand them.

(5) The multidisciplinary team provides the results of the evaluation, and its professional opinion that the child does or does not need special education and related services, to the disabilities coordinator. If it is their professional opinion that a child has a disability, the team is to state which of the eligibility criteria applies and provide recommendations for programming, along with their findings. Only children whom the evaluation team determines need special education and related

§ 1308.7

services may be counted as children with disabilities.

[58 FR 5501, Jan. 21, 1993, as amended at 61 FR 57227, Nov. 5, 1996]

§ 1308.7 Eligibility criteria: Health impairment.

(a) A child is classified as health impaired who has limited strength, vitality or alertness due to a chronic or acute health problem which adversely affects learning.

(b) The health impairment classification may include, but is not limited to, cancer, some neurological disorders, rheumatic fever, severe asthma, uncontrolled seizure disorders, heart conditions, lead poisoning, diabetes, AIDS, blood disorders, including hemophilia, sickle cell anemia, cystic fibrosis, heart disease and attention deficit disorder.

(c) This category includes medically fragile children such as ventilator dependent children who are in need of special education and related services.

(d) A child may be classified as having an attention deficit disorder under this category who has chronic and pervasive developmentally inappropriate inattention, hyperactivity, or impulsivity. To be considered a disorder, this behavior must affect the child's functioning severely. To avoid overuse of this category, grantees are cautioned to assure that only the enrolled children who most severely manifest this behavior must be classified in this category.

(1) The condition must severely affect the performance of a child who is trying to carry out a developmentally appropriate activity that requires orienting, focusing, or maintaining attention during classroom instructions and activities, planning and completing activities, following simple directions, organizing materials for play or other activities, or participating in group activities. It also may be manifested in overactivity or impulsive acts which appear to be or are interpreted as physical aggression. The disorder must manifest itself in at least two different settings, one of which must be the Head Start program site.

(2) Children must not be classified as having attention deficit disorders based on:

45 CFR Ch. XIII (10-1-09 Edition)

(i) Temporary problems in attention due to events such as a divorce, death of a family member or post-traumatic stress reactions to events such as sexual abuse or violence in the neighborhood;

(ii) Problems in attention which occur suddenly and acutely with psychiatric disorders such as depression, anxiety and schizophrenia;

(iii) Behaviors which may be caused by frustration stemming from inappropriate programming beyond the child's ability level or by developmentally inappropriate demands for long periods of inactive, passive activity;

(iv) Intentional noncompliance or opposition to reasonable requests that are typical of good preschool programs; or

(v) Inattention due to cultural or language differences.

(3) An attention deficit disorder must have had its onset in early childhood and have persisted through the course of child development when children normally mature and become able to operate in a socialized preschool environment. Because many children younger than four have difficulty orienting, maintaining and focussing attention and are highly active, when Head Start is responsible for the evaluation, attention deficit disorder applies to four and five year old children in Head Start but not to three year olds.

(4) Assessment procedures must include teacher reports which document the frequency and nature of indications of possible attention deficit disorders and describe the specific situations and events occurring just before the problems manifested themselves. Reports must indicate how the child's functioning was impaired and must be confirmed by independent information from a second observer.

§ 1308.8 Eligibility criteria: Emotional/behavioral disorders.

(a) An emotional/behavioral disorder is a condition in which a child's behavioral or emotional responses are so different from those of the generally accepted, age-appropriate norms of children with the same ethnic or cultural background as to result in significant impairment in social relationships,

self-care, educational progress or classroom behavior. A child is classified as having an emotional/behavioral disorder who exhibits one or more of the following characteristics with such frequency, intensity, or duration as to require intervention:

- (1) Seriously delayed social development including an inability to build or maintain satisfactory (age appropriate) interpersonal relationships with peers or adults (e.g., avoids playing with peers);
- (2) Inappropriate behavior (e.g., dangerously aggressive towards others, self-destructive, severely withdrawn, non-communicative);
- (3) A general pervasive mood of unhappiness or depression, or evidence of excessive anxiety or fears (e.g., frequent crying episodes, constant need for reassurance); or
- (4) Has a professional diagnosis of serious emotional disturbance.

(b) The eligibility decision must be based on multiple sources of data, including assessment of the child's behavior or emotional functioning in multiple settings.

(c) The evaluation process must include a review of the child's regular Head Start physical examination to eliminate the possibility of misdiagnosis due to an underlying physical condition.

§ 1308.9 Eligibility criteria: Speech or language impairments.

(a) A speech or language impairment means a communication disorder such as stuttering, impaired articulation, a language impairment, or a voice impairment, which adversely affects a child's learning.

(b) A child is classified as having a speech or language impairment whose speech is unintelligible much of the time, or who has been professionally diagnosed as having speech impairments which require intervention or who is professionally diagnosed as having a delay in development in his or her primary language which requires intervention.

(c) A language disorder may be receptive or expressive. A language disorder may be characterized by difficulty in understanding and producing language, including word meanings (semantics),

the components of words (morphology), the components of sentences (syntax), or the conventions of conversation (pragmatics).

(d) A speech disorder occurs in the production of speech sounds (articulation), the loudness, pitch or quality of voice (voicing), or the rhythm of speech (fluency).

(e) A child should not be classified as having a speech or language impairment whose speech or language differences may be attributed to:

- (1) Cultural, ethnic, bilingual, or dialectical differences or being non-English speaking; or
- (2) Disorders of a temporary nature due to conditions such as a dental problem; or
- (3) Delays in developing the ability to articulate only the most difficult consonants or blends of sounds within the broad general range for the child's age.

§ 1308.10 Eligibility criteria: Mental retardation.

(a) A child is classified as mentally retarded who exhibits significantly sub-average intellectual functioning and exhibits deficits in adaptive behavior which adversely affect learning. Adaptive behavior refers to age-appropriate coping with the demands of the environment through independent skills in self-care, communication and play.

(b) Measurement of adaptive behavior must reflect objective documentation through the use of an established scale and appropriate behavioral/anecdotal records. An assessment of the child's functioning must also be made in settings outside the classroom.

(c) Valid and reliable instruments appropriate to the age range must be used. If they do not exist for the language and cultural group to which the child belongs, observation and professional judgement are to be used instead.

(d) Determination that a child is mentally retarded is never to be made on the basis of any one test alone.

§ 1308.11 Eligibility criteria: Hearing impairment including deafness.

(a) A child is classified as deaf if a hearing impairment exists which is so severe that the child is impaired in

§ 1308.12

processing linguistic information through hearing, with or without amplification, and learning is affected. A child is classified as hard of hearing who has a permanent or fluctuating hearing impairment which adversely affects learning; or

(b) Meets the legal criteria for being hard of hearing established by the State of residence; or

(c) Experiences recurrent temporary or fluctuating hearing loss caused by otitis media, allergies, or eardrum perforations and other outer or middle ear anomalies over a period of three months or more. Problems associated with temporary or fluctuating hearing loss can include impaired listening skills, delayed language development, and articulation problems. Children meeting these criteria must be referred for medical care, have their hearing checked frequently, and receive speech, language or hearing services as indicated by the IEPs. As soon as special services are no longer needed, these children must no longer be classified as having a disability.

§ 1308.12 Eligibility criteria: Orthopedic impairment.

(a) A child is classified as having an orthopedic impairment if the condition is severe enough to adversely affect a child's learning. An orthopedic impairment involves muscles, bones, or joints and is characterized by impaired ability to maneuver in educational or non-educational settings, to perform fine or gross motor activities, or to perform self-help skills and by adversely affected educational performance.

(b) An orthopedic impairment includes, but is not limited to, spina bifida, cerebral palsy, loss of or deformed limbs, contractures caused by burns, arthritis, or muscular dystrophy.

§ 1308.13 Eligibility criteria: Visual impairment including blindness.

(a) A child is classified as visually impaired when visual impairment, with correction, adversely affects a child's learning. The term includes both blind and partially seeing children. A child is visually impaired if:

45 CFR Ch. XIII (10-1-09 Edition)

(1) The vision loss meets the definition of legal blindness in the State of residence; or

(2) Central acuity does not exceed 20/200 in the better eye with corrective lenses, or visual acuity is greater than 20/200, but is accompanied by a limitation in the field of vision such that the widest diameter of the visual field subtends an angle no greater than 20 degrees.

(b) A child is classified as having a visual impairment if central acuity with corrective lenses is between 20/70 and 20/200 in either eye, or if visual acuity is undetermined, but there is demonstrated loss of visual function that adversely affects the learning process, including faulty muscular action, limited field of vision, cataracts, etc.

§ 1308.14 Eligibility criteria: Learning disabilities.

(a) A child is classified as having a learning disability who has a disorder in one or more of the basic psychological processes involved in understanding or in using language, spoken or written, which may manifest itself in imperfect ability to listen, think, speak or, for preschool age children, acquire the precursor skills for reading, writing, spelling or doing mathematical calculations. The term includes such conditions as perceptual disabilities, brain injury, and aphasia.

(b) An evaluation team may recommend that a child be classified as having a learning disability if:

(1) The child does not achieve commensurate with his or her age and ability levels in one or more of the areas listed in (a) above when provided with appropriate learning experiences for the age and ability; or

(2) The child has a severe discrepancy between achievement of developmental milestones and intellectual ability in one or more of these areas: oral expression, listening comprehension, pre-reading, pre-writing and pre-mathematics; or

(3) The child shows deficits in such abilities as memory, perceptual and perceptual-motor skills, thinking, language and non-verbal activities which are not due to visual, motor, hearing or

emotional disabilities, mental retardation, cultural or language factors, or lack of experiences which would help develop these skills.

(c) This definition for learning disabilities applies to four and five year old children in Head Start. It may be used at a program's discretion for children younger than four or when a three year old child is referred with a professional diagnosis of learning disability. But because of the difficulty of diagnosing learning disabilities for three year olds, when Head Start is responsible for the evaluation it is not a requirement to use this category for three year olds.

§ 1308.15 Eligibility criteria: Autism.

A child is classified as having autism when the child has a developmental disability that significantly affects verbal and non-verbal communication and social interaction, that is generally evident before age three and that adversely affects educational performance.

§ 1308.16 Eligibility criteria: Traumatic brain injury.

A child is classified as having traumatic brain injury whose brain injuries are caused by an external physical force, or by an internal occurrence such as stroke or aneurysm, with resulting impairments that adversely affect educational performance. The term includes children with open or closed head injuries, but does not include children with brain injuries that are congenital or degenerative or caused by birth trauma.

§ 1308.17 Eligibility criteria: Other impairments.

(a) The purposes of this classification, "Other impairments," are:

- (1) To further coordination with LEAs and reduce problems of record-keeping;
- (2) To assist parents in making the transition from Head Start to other placements; and
- (3) To assure that no child enrolled in Head Start is denied services which would be available to other preschool children who are considered to have disabilities in their State.

(b) If the State Education Agency eligibility criteria for preschool children include an additional category which is appropriate for a Head Start child, children meeting the criteria for that category must receive services as children with disabilities in Head Start programs. Examples are "preschool disabled," "in need of special education," "educationally handicapped," and "non-categorically handicapped."

(c) Children ages three to five, inclusive, who are experiencing developmental delays, as defined by their State and as measured by appropriate diagnostic instruments and procedures, in one or more of the following areas: physical development, cognitive development, communication development, social or emotional development, or adaptive development, and who by reason thereof need special education and related services may receive services as children with disabilities in Head Start programs.

(d) Children who are classified as deaf-blind, whose concomitant hearing and visual impairments cause such severe communication and other developmental problems that they cannot be accommodated in special education programs solely for deaf or blind children are eligible for services under this category.

(e) Children classified as having multiple disabilities whose concomitant impairments (such as mental retardation and blindness), in combination, cause such severe educational problems that they cannot be accommodated in special education programs solely for one of the impairments are eligible for services under this category. The term does not include deaf-blind children, for recordkeeping purposes.

§ 1308.18 Disabilities/health services coordination.

(a) The grantee must ensure that the disabilities coordinator and the health coordinator work closely together in the assessment process and follow up to assure that the special needs of each child with disabilities are met.

(b) The grantee must ensure coordination between the disabilities coordinator and the staff person responsible for the mental health component to help teachers identify children who

show signs of problems such as possible serious depression, withdrawal, anxiety or abuse.

(c) Each Head Start director or designee must supervise the administration of all medications, including prescription and over-the-counter drugs, to children with disabilities in accordance with State requirements.

(d) The health coordinator under the supervision of the Head Start director or designee must:

(1) Obtain the doctor's instructions and parental consent before any medication is administered.

(2) Maintain an individual record of all medications dispensed and review the record regularly with the child's parents.

(3) Record changes in a child's behavior which have implications for drug dosage or type and share this information with the staff, parents and the physician.

(4) Assure that all medications, including those required by staff and volunteers, are adequately labeled, stored under lock and key and out of reach of children, and refrigerated, if necessary.

Subpart E—Education Services Performance Standards

§ 1308.19 Developing individualized education programs (IEPs)

(a) When Head Start provides for the evaluation, the multidisciplinary evaluation team makes the determination whether the child meets the Head Start eligibility criteria. The multidisciplinary evaluation team must assure that the evaluation findings and recommendations, as well as information from developmental assessment, observations and parent reports, are considered in making the determination whether the child meets Head Start eligibility criteria.

(b) Every child receiving services in Head Start who has been evaluated and found to have a disability and in need of special education must have an IEP before special education and related services are provided to ensure that comprehensive information is used to develop the child's program.

(c) When the LEA develops the IEP, a representative from Head Start must attempt to participate in the IEP

meeting and placement decision for any child meeting Head Start eligibility requirements.

(d) If Head Start develops the IEP, the IEP must take into account the child's unique needs, strengths, developmental potential and the family strengths and circumstances as well as the child's disabilities.

(e) The IEP must include:

(1) A statement of the child's present level of functioning in the social-emotional, motor, communication, self-help, and cognitive areas of development, and the identification of needs in those areas requiring specific programming.

(2) A statement of annual goals, including short term objectives for meeting these goals.

(3) A statement of services to be provided by each Head Start component that are in addition to those services provided for all Head Start children, including transition services.

(4) A statement of the specific special education services to be provided to the child and those related services necessary for the child to participate in a Head Start program. This includes services provided by Head Start and services provided by other agencies and non-Head Start professionals.

(5) The identification of the personnel responsible for the planning and supervision of services and for the delivery of services.

(6) The projected dates for initiation of services and the anticipated duration of services.

(7) A statement of objective criteria and evaluation procedures for determining at least annually whether the short-term objectives are being achieved or need to be revised.

(8) Family goals and objectives related to the child's disabilities when they are essential to the child's progress.

(f) When Head Start develops the IEP, the team must include:

(1) The Head Start disabilities coordinator or a representative who is qualified to provide or supervise the provision of special education services;

(2) The child's teacher or home visitor;

(3) One or both of the child's parents or guardians; and

(4) At least one of the professional members of the multidisciplinary team which evaluated the child.

(g) An LEA representative must be invited in writing if Head Start is initiating the request for a meeting.

(h) The grantee may also invite other individuals at the request of the parents and other individuals at the discretion of the Head Start program, including those component staff particularly involved due to the nature of the child's disability.

(i) A meeting must be held at a time convenient for the parents and staff to develop the IEP within 30 calendar days of a determination that the child needs special education and related services. Services must begin as soon as possible after the development of the IEP.

(j) Grantees and their delegates must make vigorous efforts to involve parents in the IEP process. The grantee must:

(1) Notify parents in writing and, if necessary, also verbally or by other appropriate means of the purpose, attendees, time and location of the IEP meeting far enough in advance so that there is opportunity for them to participate;

(2) Make every effort to assure that the parents understand the purpose and proceedings and that they are encouraged to provide information about their child and their desires for the child's program;

(3) Provide interpreters, if needed, and offer the parents a copy of the IEP in the parents' language of understanding after it has been signed;

(4) Hold the meeting without the parents only if neither parent can attend, after repeated attempts to establish a date or facilitate their participation. In that case, document its efforts to secure the parents' participation, through records of phone calls, letters in the parents' native language or visits to parents' homes or places of work, along with any responses or results; and arrange an opportunity to meet with the parents to review the results of the meeting and secure their input and signature.

(k) Grantees must initiate the implementation of the IEP as soon as possible after the IEP meeting by modi-

fying the child's program in accordance with the IEP and arranging for the provision of related services. If a child enters Head Start with an IEP completed within two months prior to entry, services must begin within the first two weeks of program attendance.

Subpart F—Nutrition Performance Standards

§ 1308.20 Nutrition services.

(a) The disabilities coordinator must work with staff to ensure that provisions to meet special needs are incorporated into the nutrition program.

(b) Appropriate professionals, such as physical therapists, speech therapists, occupational therapists, nutritionists or dietitians must be consulted on ways to assist Head Start staff and parents of children with severe disabilities with problems of chewing, swallowing and feeding themselves.

(c) The plan for services for children with disabilities must include activities to help children with disabilities participate in meal and snack times with classmates.

(d) The plan for services for children with disabilities must address prevention of disabilities with a nutrition basis.

Subpart G—Parent Involvement Performance Standards

§ 1308.21 Parent participation and transition of children into Head Start and from Head Start to public school.

(a) In addition to the many references to working with parents throughout these standards, the staff must carry out the following tasks:

(1) Support parents of children with disabilities entering from infant/toddler programs.

(2) Provide information to parents on how to foster the development of their child with disabilities.

(3) Provide opportunities for parents to observe large group, small group and individual activities describe in their child's IEP.

(4) Provide follow-up assistance and activities to reinforce program activities at home.

(5) Refer parents to groups of parents of children with similar disabilities who can provide helpful peer support.

(6) Inform parents of their rights under IDEA.

(7) Inform parents of resources which may be available to them from the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Program, the Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) Program and other sources and assist them with initial efforts to access such resources.

(8) Identify needs (caused by the disability) of siblings and other family members.

(9) Provide information in order to prevent disabilities among younger siblings.

(10) build parent confidence, skill and knowledge in accessing resources and advocating to meet the special needs of their children.

(b) Grantees must plan to assist parents in the transition of children from Head Start to public school or other placement, beginning early in the program year.

(c) Head Start grantees, in cooperation with the child's parents, must notify the school of the child's planned enrollment prior to the date of enrollment.

APPENDIX TO PART 1308—HEAD START PROGRAM PERFORMANCE STANDARDS ON SERVICES TO CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

This appendix sets forth guidance for the implementation of the requirements in part 1308. This guidance provides explanatory material and includes recommendations and suggestions for meeting the requirements. This guidance is not binding on Head Start grantees or delegate agencies. It provides assistance and possible strategies which a grantee may wish to consider. In instances where a permissible course of action is provided, the grantee or delegate agency may rely upon this guidance or may take another course of action that meets the applicable requirement. This programmatic guidance is included as an aid to grantees because of the complexity of providing special services to meet the needs of children with various disabilities.

Section 1308.4 Purpose and scope of disabilities service plan

Guidance for Paragraph (a)

In order to develop an effective disabilities service plan the responsible staff members need to understand the context in which a grantee operates. The Head Start program has operated under a Congressional mandate, since 1972, to make available, at a minimum, ten percent of its enrollment opportunities to children with disabilities. Head Start has exceeded this mandate and serves children in integrated, developmentally appropriate programs. The passage of the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act, formerly the Education of the Handicapped Act, and its amendments, affects Head Start, causing a shift in the nature of Head Start's responsibilities for providing services for children with disabilities relative to the responsibilities of State Education Agencies (SEA) and Local Education Agencies (LEA).

Grantees need to be aware that under the IDEA the State Education Agency has the responsibility for assuring the availability of a free appropriate public education for all children with disabilities within the legally required age range in the State. This responsibility includes general supervision of educational programs in all agencies, including monitoring and evaluating the special education and related services to insure that they meet State standards, developing a comprehensive State plan for services for children with disabilities (including a description of interagency coordination among these agencies), and providing a Comprehensive System for Personnel Development related to training needs of all special education and related service personnel involved in the education of children with disabilities served by these agencies, including Head Start programs.

Each State has in effect under IDEA a policy assuring all children with disabilities beginning at least at age three, including those in public or private institutions or other care facilities, the right to a free appropriate education and to an evaluation meeting established procedures. Head Start is either:

- The agency through which the Local Education Agency can meet its obligation to make a free appropriate public education available through a contract, State or local collaborative agreement, or other arrangement; or
- The agency in which the family chooses to have the child served rather than using LEA services.

Regardless of how a child is placed in Head Start, the LEA is responsible for the identification, evaluation and provision of a free appropriate public education for a child found to be in need of special education and related services which are mandated in the State. The LEA is responsible for ensuring

that these services are provided, but not for providing them all. IDEA stresses the role of multiple agencies and requires their maintenance of effort.

The Head Start responsibility is to make available directly or in cooperation with other agencies services in the least restrictive environment in accordance with an individualized education program (IEP) for at least ten percent of enrolled children who meet the disabilities eligibility criteria. In addition, Head Start continues to provide or arrange for the full range of health, dental, nutritional, developmental, parent involvement and social services provided to all enrolled children. Head Start has a mandate to recruit and enroll income-eligible children and children with disabilities who are most in need of services and to coordinate with the LEA and other groups to benefit children with disabilities and their families. Serving children with disabilities has strengthened Head Start's ability to individualize for all children. Head Start is fully committed to the maintenance of effort as required for all agencies by the IDEA and by the Head Start Act (Section 640(a)(2)(A)). Head Start is committed to fiscal support to assure that the services which children with disabilities need to meet their special needs will be provided in full, either directly or by a combination of Head Start funds and other resources.

These Head Start regulations facilitate coordination with the IDEA by utilizing identical terms for eligibility criteria for the most part. However, Head Start has elected to use the term "emotional/behavioral disorder" in lieu of "serious emotional disturbance," which is used in the IDEA, in response to comments and concerns of parents and professionals. Children who meet State-developed criteria under IDEA will be eligible for services from Head Start in that State.

In order to organize activities and resources to help children with disabilities overcome or lessen their disabilities and develop their potential, it is essential to involve the education, health, social services, parent involvement, mental health and nutrition components of Head Start. Parents, staff and policy group members should discuss the various strategies for ensuring that the disabilities service plan integrates needs and activities which cut across the Head Start component areas before the plan is completed.

Advance planning and scheduling of arrangements with other agencies is a key factor in assuring timely, efficient services. Local level interagency agreements can greatly facilitate the difficult tasks of locating related service providers, for example, and joint community screening programs can reduce delays and costs to each of the participating agencies.

Guidance for Paragraph (b)

The plan and the annual updates need to be specific, but not lengthy. As changes occur in the community, the plan needs to reflect the changes which affect services.

Guidance for Paragraph (c)

Grantees should ensure that the practices they use to provide special services do not result in undue attention to a child with a disability. For example, providing names and schedules of special services for children with disabilities in the classroom is useful for staff or volunteers coming into that classroom but posting them would publicize the disability of the individual children.

Guidance for Paragraph (d)

Staff should work for the children's greater independence by encouraging them to try new things and to meet appropriate goals by small steps. Grantees should help children with disabilities develop initiative by including them in opportunities to explore, to create, and to ask rather than to answer questions. The children need opportunities to use a wide variety of materials including science tools, art media and costumes in order to develop skills, imagination and originality. They should be included on field trips, as their experience may have been limited, for example, by an orthopedic impairment.

Just as a program makes available pictures and books showing children and adults from representative cultural, ethnic and occupational groups, it should provide pictures and books which show children and adults with disabilities, including those in active roles.

Staff should plan to answer questions children and adults may have about disabilities. This promotes acceptance of a child with disabilities for him or herself and leads to treating the child more normally. Effective curricula are available at low cost for helping children and adults understand disabilities and for improving attitudes and increasing knowledge about disabilities. Information on these and other materials can be obtained from resource access projects contractors, which offer training and technical assistance to Head Start programs.

There are a number of useful guides for including children with disabilities in regular group activities while providing successful experiences for children who differ widely in developmental levels and skills. Some of these describe activities around a unit theme with suggestions for activities suitable for children with different skill levels. Staff need to help some children with disabilities move into developmentally appropriate play with other children.

Research has shown the effectiveness of work in small groups for appropriately selected children with disabilities. This plan

allows for coordinating efforts to meet the needs of individual children as listed in their IEPs and can help focus resources efficiently.

If a deaf child who uses or needs sign language or another communication mode is enrolled, a parent, volunteer or aide who can use that mode of communication should be provided to help the child benefit from the program.

In order to build the language and speech capabilities of many children with disabilities who have communication problems, it has been found helpful to enlist aides, volunteers, cooks, bus drivers and parents, showing them how to provide extra repetition and model gradually more advanced language as children improve in their ability to understand and use language. Small group activities for children with similar language development needs should be provided regularly as well as large group language and listening games and individual help. Helping children with intellectual delays or emotional problems or those whose experiences have been limited by other disabilities to express their own ideas and to communicate during play and throughout the daily activities is motivating and can contribute greatly to their progress.

Guidance for Paragraph (e)

The Disabilities Service Coordinator should possess a basic understanding of the scope of the Head Start effort and skills adequate to manage the agency to serve children with disabilities including coordination with other program components and community agencies and work with parents.

Guidance for Paragraph (f)

For non-verbal children, communication boards, computers and other assistive technology devices may be helpful. Technical assistance providers have information on the Technology Related Assistance for Individuals with Disabilities Act of 1988, 29 U.S.C. 2201 *et seq.* States are funded through this legislation to plan Statewide assistive technology services, which should include services for young children. Parents should be helped to understand the necessity of including assistive technology services and devices in their child's IEP in order to obtain them.

The plan should include any renovation of space and facilities which may be necessary to ensure the safety of the children or promote learning. For example, rugs or other sound-absorbing surfaces make it easier for some children to hear stories or conversation. Different surfaces on floors and play areas affect some children's mobility.

45 CFR Part 84, Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Handicap in Programs and Activities Receiving or Benefiting from Federal Financial Assistance which implements the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the Americans

with Disabilities Act require that all Federally assisted programs, including Head Start, be accessible to persons with disabilities including staff, parents and children. This does not mean that every building or part of a building must be physically accessible, but the program services as a whole must be accessible. Structural changes to make the program services available are required if alternatives such as reassignment of classes or moving to different rooms are not possible. Information on the accessibility standards is available from RAPs or the U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, Coordination and Review Section, P.O. Box 66118, Washington, DC 20035-6115.

Staff should ensure that children with physical disabilities have chairs and other pieces of furniture of the correct size and type for their individual needs as they grow. Agencies such as United Cerebral Palsy, Easter Seal Societies or SEAs can provide consultation on adapting or purchasing the appropriate furniture. The correct positioning of certain children is essential and requires expert advice. As the children grow, the furniture and equipment should be checked by an expert, such as a physical therapist, because the wrong fit can be harmful. Efforts should be made to use furniture sized and shaped to place children at the same level as their classmates whenever possible.

Guidance for Paragraph (h)

The plan should specify:

- Overall goals of the disability effort.
- Specific objectives and activities of the disability effort.
- How and when specific activities will be carried out and goals attained.
- Who will be responsible for the conduct of each element of the plan.
- How individual activities will be evaluated.

The plan should address:

- Enrollment information, including numbers of children and types of disabilities, known and estimated.
- Identification and recruitment of children with disabilities. Participation in Child Find and list of major specialized agencies approached.
- Screening.
- Developmental Assessment.
- Evaluation.
- The multidisciplinary team and its work.
- The process for developing IEPs.
- The provision of program services and related services.
- Program accessibility.
- Recordkeeping and reporting.
- Confidentiality of information.
- Any special safety needs.
- Medications.
- Transportation.

- The process for identifying and meeting training and technical assistance needs.
- Special parent involvement needs.
- Planned actions to increase the ability of staff to serve children with more severe disabilities and the number of children with more severe disabilities served.
- Transitioning of children in and out to the next program.

Particular attention should be given to addressing ways to:

- Involve parents throughout the disability effort, and
- Work with other agencies in serving children with disabilities. It should be possible for a reader to visualize how and by whom services will be delivered. Coordination with other agencies should be described, as well as the process for developing local agreements with other agencies. The RAPs can provide samples and models for the process of developing agreements with LEAs.

Guidance for Paragraph (j)

Children may spend part of the program hours in Head Start for a mainstreaming experience and part in a specialized program such as an Easter Seal Society or a local mental health center. The amount of time spent in either program should be flexible, according to the needs of the individual child. All services to be provided, including those provided by collaborating agencies, should be described in the IEP. Staff of both programs should observe each other's work with the child who is enrolled and maintain good communication.

Individual services such as occupational, physical or speech therapy, staff training, transportation, services to families or counseling may be shared by Head Start and other agencies. For example, Head Start might provide equipment and transportation while a development center might provide a facility and physical therapy for a Head Start child. Some LEAs provide resource teachers while Head Start provides a developmentally appropriate program in an integrated setting.

Hiring additional staff may be necessary to meet the needs of children with severe disabilities. Hiring an aide may be necessary on a full-time, part-time, temporary or as needed basis to assist with the increased demands of a child with a severe disability. However, aides should not be assigned the major responsibility for providing direct services. Aides and volunteers should be guided and supervised by the disabilities service coordinator or someone with special training. It is desirable to have the services of a nurse, physical therapist or licensed practical nurse available for children with severe health or physical disabilities.

Volunteers trained by professionals to work specifically with children with disabilities can provide valuable individualized sup-

port. For example, a volunteer might be trained by a physical therapist to carry out specific follow-up activities with individual children.

Guidance for Paragraph (k)

State standards for qualifications of staff to provide special education and related services affect Head Start's acceptance as a placement site for children who have been evaluated by an LEA. Head Start grantees, like LEAs, are affected by shortages of staff meeting State qualifications and are to work toward the goal of meeting the highest State standards for personnel by developing plans to train current staff and to hire new staff so that eventually the staff will meet the qualifications. Grantees should discuss their needs for pre-service and in-service training with SEAs during annual updates of inter-agency agreements for use in the planning of joint State level conferences and for use in preparation of Comprehensive State Personnel Development plans. They should also discuss these needs with LEAs which provide in-service training.

The program should provide training for the regular teachers on how to modify large group, small group or individual activities to meet the needs of children with disabilities. Specific training for staff should be provided when Head Start enrolls a child whose disability or condition requires a special skill or knowledge of special techniques or equipment. Examples are structuring a language activity, performing intermittent nonsterile catheterization, changing collection bags, suctioning, or operating leg braces. Joint training with other agencies is recommended to stretch resources and exchange expertise.

Staff should have access to regular ongoing training events which keep them abreast of new materials, equipment and practices related to serving children with disabilities and to preventing disabilities. Ongoing training and technical assistance in support of the disabilities effort should be planned to complement other training available to meet staff needs. Each grantee has the responsibility to identify or arrange the necessary support to carry out training for parents and staff.

The best use of training funds has resulted when programs carry out a staff training needs assessment and relate current year training plans to previous staff training with the goal of building core capability. Staff who receive special training should share new knowledge with the rest of the staff.

The core capability of the program is enhanced when speech, language and other therapy is provided in the regular site whenever possible. This allows for the specialist to demonstrate to regular staff and plan for their follow through. It also reduces costs

and time spent transporting children to clinics and other settings. When university graduate students are utilized to provide special services as part of their training, it is helpful to arrange for their supervisors to monitor their work. Grantees arranging for such assistance are providing a valuable internship site and it is to the university's advantage to have their students become familiar with programs on-site. Grantees should negotiate when developing interagency agreements to have services provided on-site to the greatest extent possible.

The Head Start Act, Section 648 (42 U.S.C. 9843) (a)(2), calls for training and technical assistance to be offered to all Head Start programs with respect to services for children with disabilities without cost through resource access projects which serve each region of the country. The technical assistance contractors contact each grantee for a needs assessment and offer training. While their staffs are small and their budgets limited, they are experienced and committed to meeting as many needs as they can and welcome inquiries. A brochure with names and addresses of the technical assistance providers is available from ACYF/HS, P.O. Box 1182, Washington, DC 20013.

The SEA is responsible for developing a Comprehensive System of Personnel Development. It is important that Head Start training needs be conveyed to this group for planning purposes so that all available resources can be brought to bear for staff training in Head Start. Grantees should take advantage of free or low-cost training provided by SEAs, LEAs, community colleges and other agencies to augment staff training.

Many agencies offer free training for staff and parents. An example is the Epilepsy Foundation of America with trained volunteers throughout the country. The Lighthouse of New York City has developed a training program on early childhood and vision which was field-tested in Head Start and is suitable for community agencies. Head Start and the American Optometric Association have signed a memorandum of understanding under which member optometrists offer eye health education and screening. State-funded adult education and training programs or community colleges make available parenting, child development and other courses at low or no cost. Grantees should consider the need for training in working with parents, in developing working collaborative relationships and in networking when planning training.

The disabilities coordinator needs to work closely with the education and health coordinators to provide or arrange training for staff and parents early in each program year on the prevention of disabilities. This should include the importance of observing signs that some children may have mild or fluctuating hearing losses due to middle ear infections. Such losses are often undetected and can cause problems in learning speech and language. Many children with hearing losses benefit from amplification and auditory training in how to use their remaining hearing most efficiently.

The disabilities coordinator should also work with the education coordinator to provide timely staff training on recognizing signs that some children may be at high risk for later learning problems as well as emotional problems resulting from failure and frustration. This training should address ways to help children develop the skills necessary for later academic learning, such as following directions calling for more than one action, sequencing, sustaining attention, and making auditory and visual discriminations.

Guidance for Paragraph (l)

The RAPS can provide information on agreements which have been developed between Head Start and SEAs and between Head Start and LEAs and other agencies. Such agreements offer possibilities to share training, equipment and other resources, smoothing the transition from Head Start to public or private school for children and their parents. Some of these agreements specify cost- and resource-sharing practices. Tribal Government Head Start programs should maximize use of Bureau of Indian Affairs, LEA and Head Start funds through cooperative agreements. Indian grantees should contact ACYF for referral to technical assistance in this regard. Grantees should bear in mind that migrant children are served in the majority of States and include consideration of their special needs, including the necessity for rapid provision of special education and related services, in agreements with LEAs and other agencies.

Guidance for Paragraph (m)

In developing the plan and the budget which is a part of the grant application process, it is important to budget adequately for the number of children with disabilities to be served and the types and severity of their disabilities. The budget should reflect resources available from other agencies as well as the special costs to be paid for from Head Start funds. The Head Start legislation requires Head Start to access resources to meet the needs of all the children enrolled, including those with disabilities.

An effective plan calls for the careful use of funds. The Disabilities Services Coordinator needs to keep current with the provisions of Part B of the IDEA and the services which may be available for three through five year-old children under this Act. Coordinators also need to utilize the expanded services under the Early and Periodic Screening,

Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) program and Supplemental Security Income program.

To assist in the development of the plan, it may be helpful to establish an advisory committee for the disability effort or to expand the scope of the health advisory committee.

Guidance for Paragraph (o)

Examples of evaluation costs which can be covered include professional assessment by the multidisciplinary evaluation team, instruments, professional observation and professional consultation. If consultation fees for multidisciplinary evaluation team members to participate in IEP meetings are not available from another source, they are allowable expenditures and need to be provided to meet the performance standards.

Many children with disabilities enrolled in Head Start already receive services from other agencies, and grantees should encourage these agencies to continue to provide services. Grantees should use other community agencies and resources to supplement services for children with disabilities and their families.

By planning ahead, grantees can pool resources to schedule the periodic use of experts and consultants. Grantees can time-share, reducing travel charges and assuring the availability of scarce expertise. Some LEAs and other agencies have enabling legislation and funds to contract for education, health, and developmental services of the type Head Start can provide. Grantees can also help increase the amount of preschool funding available to their State under the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act. The amount of the allocation to each SEA and to the public schools is affected by the number of three through five year old children with IEPs in place by December 1 of each year. By establishing good working relationships with State Public Health personnel and including them on advisory committees, health resources can be more easily utilized.

It may be helpful to explore the possibility of a cooperative agreement with the public school system to provide transportation. If the lack of transportation would prevent a child with disabilities from participating in Head Start, program funds are to be used to provide this related service before a delay occurs which would have a negative effect on the child's progress. The major emphasis is on providing the needed special help so that the child can develop to the maximum during the brief time in Head Start.

The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101) requires that new buses (ordered after August 26, 1990) by public bus systems must be accessible to individuals with disabilities. New over-the-road buses ordered by privately operated bus and van companies (on or after July 26, 1996 or July 26, 1997 for small companies) must be acces-

sible. Other new vehicles, such as vans, must be accessible, unless the transportation company provides service to individuals with disabilities that is equivalent to that operated for the general public. The Justice Department enforces these requirements.

Efforts should be made to obtain expensive items such as wheelchairs or audiometers through resources such as Title V (formerly Crippled Children's Services). Cooperative arrangements can be made with LEAs and other agencies to share equipment such as tympanometers. Special equipment such as hearing aids may be obtained through EPSDT or from SSI funds for those children who have been found eligible. Some States have established libraries of assistive technology devices and rosters of expert consultants.

Section 1308.5 Recruitment and Enrollment of Children With Disabilities

Guidance for Paragraph (a)

Head Start can play an important role in Child Find by helping to locate children in need and hardest to reach, such as immigrants and non-English speakers. In cooperation with other community groups and agencies serving children with disabilities, Head Start programs should incorporate in their outreach and recruitment procedures efforts to identify and enroll children with disabilities who meet eligibility requirements and whose parents desire the child's participation.

Integrating children with severe disabilities for whom Head Start is an appropriate placement is a goal of ACYF. Grantees should bear in mind that 45 CFR part 84, Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Handicap in Programs and Activities Receiving or Benefiting from Federal Financial Assistance or the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (20 U.S.C. 794) states that any program receiving Federal funds may not deny admission to a child solely on the basis of the nature or extent of a disabling condition and shall take into account the needs of the child in determining the aid, benefits, or services to be provided. Many children who appear to have serious impairments are nevertheless able to make greater gains in an integrated setting than in a segregated classroom for children with disabilities.

The key factor in selecting an appropriate placement is the IEP. The need of the individual child and the ability of the child to benefit are determining factors. Likewise, the amount of time per day or week to be spent in the regular setting and/or in other settings is determined by the IEP. The IEP of a child with a severe emotional/behavioral disorder, for example, might realistically call for less than full day attendance or for dual placement. Another factor to consider is that according to the PIR, the majority of

children with severe impairments are provided special services by both Head State staff and staff of other agencies, sharing the responsibility. Many grantees have successfully served children with moderate and severe disabilities.

The disabilities coordinator's responsibility includes providing current names of appropriate specialized agencies serving young children with disabilities and the names of LEA Child Find contact persons to the director to facilitate joint identification of children with disabilities. It also includes learning what resources other agencies have available and the eligibility criteria for support from State agencies, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Title V, Maternal and Child Health Block Grants, Title XIX (EPSDT/Medicaid), Migrant Health Centers, Developmental Disabilities programs, Bureau of Indian Affairs, third party payers such as insurance companies and other sources.

Grantees need to develop lists of appropriate referral sources. These include hospital child life programs, SSI, early intervention programs funded by Part H of the IDEA or other sources, EPSDT providers, infant stimulation programs, Easter Seal and United Cerebral Palsy agencies, mental health agencies, Association for Retarded Citizens chapters, Developmental Disabilities Planning Councils, Protection and Advocacy Systems, University Affiliated Programs, the LEA Child Find, and the medical community.

Head Start programs are encouraged to increase the visibility of the Head Start mainstreaming effort within the community by:

- Including community child service providers on policy council health and disability advisory boards and in other relevant Head Start activities.
- Making presentations on Head Start mainstreaming experiences at local, State and Regional meetings and conferences, such as the National Association for the Education of Young Children, Council for Exceptional Children, and the Association for the Care of Children's Health.
- Participating in interagency planning activities for preschool infant and toddler programs such as the State Interagency Coordinating Councils supported under the IDEA.

Guidance for Paragraph (b)

Grantees should maintain records of outreach, recruitment, and service activities for children with disabilities and their families.

Each grantee should develop a policy on what types of information are to be included in a comprehensive file for each disabled child. The policy should outline the locations where a copy of each record will be sent. For example, while a comprehensive

file will be maintained at the Head Start program central office (where the disability services coordinator and component coordinators may be based), a teacher must have access to a child's IEP and progress notes in order to plan effectively. Confidentiality needs to be maintained in a manner which allows for access to information by appropriate staff while meeting applicable Head Start and State requirements.

Guidance for Paragraph (d)

Staff should assist families who need help in obtaining immunizations before the program year begins, bearing in mind that a goal of parent involvement and social service activities is to encourage independence and develop skills in meeting timelines when seeking services for children. Care should be taken that children are not denied enrollment, but that their families receive the necessary assistance to meet entrance requirements. "Healthy Young Children: A Manual for Programs," (a cooperative effort of the Administration for Children, Youth and Families, the American Academy of Pediatrics; the Division of Maternal and Child Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; Georgetown University Child Development Center; Massachusetts Department of Public Health, and the National Association for the Education of Young Children, 1988, copyright, NAEYC) contains best practice guidance.

Section 1308.6 Assessment of Children

Guidance for Paragraph (b)

Early screening is essential because of the time required for the steps necessary before special services can begin. It has been very difficult for some grantees to complete health screenings in a timely manner for several reasons including the lack of resources, especially in rural areas; the need to rely on donated services from agencies whose schedules have been especially overloaded during September and October after the start of the Head Start program year; lack of summer staff in most programs; and the difficulty in reaching some families. Lack of coordination among agencies with legislative responsibility for identifying children with disabilities has resulted in duplication and unacceptable delays in providing required services for many grantees. Other grantees, however, have demonstrated the ability to complete screenings early in the program year without difficulty. Many programs already complete screening by 45 days after the first day of program operation. Some participate in spring or summer screening programs in their areas before the fall opening. Grantees are encouraged to schedule well in advance with clinics and

with such providers as EPSDT and the Indian Health Service for timely screening and any subsequent evaluations that may be needed.

Recently, a number of legislative and legal requirements have increased the resources available for the screening and evaluation of children. Title XIX, EPDST/Medicaid, has new requirements for screening and evaluation, as well as treatment; the Social Security Administration has modified eligibility requirements for children with disabilities so that more services will be available; and all States have assured that services will be provided from at least age three under IDEA so that LEAs in more States will be engaged in identifying and evaluating children from birth to age six.

In response to these changes, the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Education, through the Federal Interagency Coordinating Council, have developed a cooperative agreement for coordinated screening. Head Start is one of the participating agencies which will work together to plan and implement community screenings, assisting the LEAs which have the major responsibility for identifying every child with a disability under the IDEA. In addition, programs may elect to make some summer staff available for activities to close out program work in the spring and prepare for the fall.

These developments make timely screening feasible. They also make it possible to expedite immunizations. State-of-the-art coordinated screening programs make immunizations available.

This coordination can focus staff energy on assisting families to have their children immunized during the screening phase rather than making repeated follow-up efforts after the program for children has begun. Coordinated screening also provides an excellent parent education opportunity. Information on child development, realistic expectations for preschoolers and such services as WIC can be provided during the screening. Some communities have combined screening with well-received health fairs.

The staff should be involved in the planning of screening to assure that screening requirements are selected or adapted with the specific Head Start population and goals of the screening process in mind. Instruments with age-appropriate norms should be used. Children should be screened in their native language. Universities, civic organizations or organizations to aid recent immigrants may be able to locate native speakers to assist. The RAPs can provide information on the characteristics of screening instruments.

Current best practice indicates that individual pure tone audiometry be used as the first part of a screening program with children as young as three. The purpose is to identify children with hearing impairments

that interfere with, or have the potential to interfere with communication. The recommended procedure is audiometric screening at 20 dB HL (re ANSI-1969) at the frequencies of 1000, 2000, and 4000 Hz, (and at 500 Hz unless acoustic immittance audiometry is included as the second part of the screening program and if the noise level in the room permits testing at that frequency.) Acoustic immittance audiometry (or impedance audiometry) is recommended as the second part of the program to identify children who have middle-ear disorders.

The audiometric screening program should be conducted or supervised by an audiologist. Nonprofessional support staff have successfully carried out audiometric screening with appropriate training and supervision.

When a child fails the initial screening, an audiometric rescreening should be administered the same day or no later than within 2 weeks. A child who fails the rescreening should be referred for an evaluation by an audiologist.

Current best practice calls for annual hearing tests. Frequent rescreening is needed for children with recurrent ear infections. Grantees who contract or arrange for hearing testing should check to assure that the testing covers the three specified frequencies and that other quality features are present. Speech, hearing and language problems are the most widespread disabilities in preschool programs and quality testing is vital for early detection and remediation.

Playing listening games prior to testing and getting use to earphones can help children learn to respond to a tone and improve the quality of the testing.

Some grantees have found it strengthens the skills of their staff to have all members learn to do developmental screening. This can be a valuable in-service activity especially for teachers. State requirements for qualifications should be checked and non-professional screeners should be trained.

Some programs have involved trained students from schools of nursing, child development or special education graduate students, or medical students who must carry out screening work as part of their required experience.

Guidance for Paragraph (d)

Parents should be provided assistance if necessary, so that they can participate in the developmental assessment.

Grantees should offer parents assistance in understanding the implications of developmental assessments as well as medical, dental or other conditions which can affect their child's development and learning.

Development assessment is an ongoing process and information from observations in the Head Start center and at home should be recorded periodically and updated in each

developmental area in order to document progress and plan activities.

Disabilities coordinators, as well as education staff, need to be thoroughly familiar with developmental assessment activities such as objective observation, time sampling and obtaining parent information and the use of formal assessment instruments. Knowledge of normal child development and understanding of the culture of the child are also important.

Guidance for Paragraph (e)

While the LEA is responsible for assuring that each child who is referred is evaluated in accordance with the provisions of IDEA and usually provides the evaluation, grantees may sometimes provide for the evaluation. In that event, grantees need to assure that evaluation specialists in appropriate areas such as psychology, special education, speech pathology and physical therapy coordinate their activities so that the child's total functioning is considered and the team's findings and recommendations are integrated.

Grantees should select members of the multidisciplinary evaluation team who are familiar with the specific Head Start population, taking into account the age of the children and their cultural and ethnic background as they relate to the overall diagnostic process and the use of specific tests.

Grantees should be certain that team members understand that Head Start programs are funded to provide preschool developmental experiences for all eligible children, some of whom also need special education and related services. The intent of the evaluation procedures is to provide information to identify children who have disabling conditions so they can receive appropriate assistance. It is also the intent to avoid mislabeling children for whom basic Head Start programming is designed and who may show developmental delays which can be overcome by a regular comprehensive program meeting the Head Start Performance Standards.

When a grantee provides for the evaluation of a child, it is important that the Head Start eligibility criteria be explained to the evaluation team members and that they be informed as to how the results will be used.

Grantees should require specific findings in writing from the evaluation team, and recommendations for intervention when the team believes the child has a disability. The findings will be used in developing the child's IEP to ensure that parents, teachers and others can best work with the child. Some grantees have obtained useful functional information by asking team members to complete a brief form describing the child's strengths and weaknesses and the effects of the disability along with suggestions for special equipment, treatment or services.

The evaluators should be asked in advance to provide their findings promptly in easily understood terms. They should provide separate findings and, when they agree, consensus professional opinions. When planning in advance for evaluation services from other agencies, grantees should try to obtain agreements on prompt timing for delivery of reports which are necessary to plan services.

To assist the evaluation team, Head Start should provide the child's screening results, pertinent observations, and the results of any developmental assessment information which may be available.

It is important that programs ensure that no individual child or family is labeled, mislabeled, or stigmatized with reference to a disabling condition. Head Start must exercise care to ensure that no child is misidentified because of economic circumstances, ethnic or cultural factors or developmental lags not caused by a disability, bilingual or dialectical differences, or because of being non-English speaking.

If Head Start is arranging for the evaluation, it is important to understand that a child whose problem has been corrected (e.g., a child wearing glasses whose vision is corrected and who does not need special education and related services) does not qualify as a child with a disability. A short-term medical problem such as post-operative recovery or a problem requiring only medical care and health monitoring when the evaluation specialists have not stated that special education and related services are needed does not qualify as a disability.

The evaluation team should include consideration of the way the disability affects the child's ability to function as well as the cause of the condition.

Some children may have a recent evaluation from a clinic, hospital or other agency (other than the LEAs) prior to enrolling in Head Start. If that evaluation did not include needed functional information or a professional opinion as to whether the child meets one of the Head Start eligibility criteria, the grantee should contact the agency to try to obtain that information.

Some children, prior to enrolling in Head Start, already have been diagnosed as having severe disabilities and a serious need for services. Some of these children already may be receiving some special assistance from other agencies for their disabilities but lack developmental services in a setting with other children. Head Start programs may best meet their needs by serving them jointly, i.e., providing developmental services while disability services are provided from another source. It is important in such situations that regular communication take place between the two sites.

Beginning in 1990, State EPSDT/Medicaid programs must, by law, evaluate and provide services for young children whose families

meet eligibility criteria at 133 percent of the poverty levels. This is a resource for Head Start and it is important to become aware of EPSDT provisions.

Section 1308.7 Eligibility Criteria: Health Impairment Guidance

Guidance for Paragraph (c)

Many health impairments manifest themselves in other disabling conditions. Because of this, particular care should be taken when classifying a health impaired child.

Guidance for Paragraph (b)

Because AIDS is a health impairment, grantees will continue to enroll children with AIDS on an individual basis. Staff need to be familiar with the Head Start Information Memorandum on Enrollment in Head Start Programs of Infants and Young Children with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), AIDS Related Complex (ARC), or Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) dated June 22, 1988. This guidance includes material from the Centers for Disease Control which stresses the need for a team, including a physician, to make informed decisions on enrollment on an individual basis. It provides guidance in the event that a child with disabilities presents a problem involving biting or bodily fluids. The guidance also discusses methods for control of all infectious diseases through stringent cleanliness standards and includes lists of Federal, State and national agencies and organizations that can provide additional information as more is learned. Staff should be aware that there is a high incidence of visual impairment among children with HIV and AIDS.

Guidance for Paragraph (c)

Teachers or others in the program setting are in the best position to note the following kinds of indications that a child may need to be evaluated to determine whether an attention deficit disorder exists:

(1) Inability of a child who is trying to participate in classroom activities to be able to orient attention, for example to choose an activity for free time or to attend to simple instructions;

(2) Inability to maintain attention, as in trying to complete a selected activity, to carry out simple requests or attend to telling of an interesting story; or

(3) Inability to focus attention on recent activities, for example on telling the teacher about a selected activity, inability to tell about simple requests after carrying them out, or inability to tell about a story after hearing it.

These indicators should only be used after the children have had sufficient time to become familiar with preschool procedures and

after most of the children are able easily to carry out typical preschool activities.

Culturally competent staff recognize and appreciate cultural differences, and this awareness needs to include understanding that some cultural groups may promote behavior that may be misinterpreted as inattention. Care must be taken that any deviations in attention behavior which are within the cultural norms of the child's group are not used as indicators of possible attention deficit disorder.

A period of careful observation over three months can assure that adequate documentation is available for the difficult task of evaluation. It also provides opportunity to provide extra assistance to the child, perhaps through an aide or special education student under the teacher's direction, which might improve the child's functioning and eliminate the behavior taken as evidence of possible attention deficit disorder.

Attention deficit disorders are not the result of learning disabilities, emotional/behavioral disabilities, autism or mental retardation. A comprehensive psychological evaluation may be carried out in some cases to rule out learning disability or mental retardation. It is possible, however, in some instances for this disability to coexist with another disability. Children who meet the criteria for multiple disabilities (e.g., attention deficient disorder and learning disability, or emotional/behavioral disorder, or mental retardation) would be eligible for services as children with multiple disabilities or under their primary disability.

Teacher and parent reports have been found to provide the most useful information for assessment of children suspected of having attention deficit disorder. They are also useful in planning and providing special education intervention. The most successful approach may be a positive behavior modification program in the classroom, combined with a carryover program in the home. Prompt and clear response should be provided consistently. Positive reinforcement for appropriate behavior, based on rewards such as stickers or small items desired by the child has been found effective for children with this disorder, along with occasional withholding of rewards or postponing of desired activities in the face of inappropriate behavior. Effective programs suggest that positive interactions with the child after appropriate behavior are needed at least three times as often as any negative response interactions after inappropriate behavior. Consultants familiar with behavior modification should be used to assist teachers in planning and carrying out intervention which can maintain this positive to negative ratio while shaping behaviors. These behavior interventions can be provided in mainstream placements with sufficient personnel.

Suggested Primary Members of A Head Start Evaluation Team for Health Impaired Children:

- Physician.
- Pediatrician.
- Psychologist.

Other specialists related to specific disabilities.

Possible Related Services:

(Related services are determined by individual need. These “possible related services” are merely examples and are not intended to be limiting.)

- Family counseling.
- Genetic counseling.
- Nutrition counseling.
- Recreational therapy.
- Supervision of physical activities.
- Transportation.
- Assistive technology devices or services

Section 1308.8 Eligibility Criteria: Emotional/Behavioral Disorders

Guidance for Paragraph (a)

Staff should insure that behavior which may be typical of some cultures or ethnic groups, such as not making eye contact with teachers or other adults or not volunteering comments or initiating conversations are not misinterpreted.

The disability, social service and parent involvement coordinators should consider providing extra attention to children at-risk for emotional/behavioral disorders and their parents to help prevent a disability. Members of the Council of One Hundred, Kiwanis, Urban League, Jaycees, Rotary, Foster Grandparents, etc. may be able to provide mentoring and individual attention.

Suggested Primary Members of a Head Start Evaluation Team for Emotional/behavioral Disorders:

Psychologist, psychiatrist or other clinically trained and State qualified mental health professionals.

Pediatrician.

Possible Related Services:

(Related services are determined by individual need. These “possible related services” are merely examples and are not intended to be limiting.)

- Behavior management.
- Environmental adjustments.
- Family counseling.
- Psychotherapy.
- Transportation.
- Assistive technology.

Section 1308.9 Eligibility Criteria: Speech or Language Impairment

Guidance for Paragraph (a)

Staff familiar with the child should consider whether shyness, lack of familiarity with vocabulary which might be used by testers, unfamiliar settings, or linguistic or

cultural factors are negatively influencing screening and assessment results. Whenever possible, consultants trained in assessing the speech and language skills of young children should be selected. The child’s ability to communicate at home, on the playground and in the neighborhood should be determined for an accurate assessment. Review of the developmentally appropriate age ranges for the production of difficult speech sounds can also help reduce over-referral for evaluation.

Suggested Primary Members of a Head Start Evaluation Team for Speech or Language Impairment:

- Speech Pathologist.
- Language Pathologist.
- Audiologist.
- Otolaryngologist.
- Psychologist.

Possible Related Services:

(Related services are determined by individual need. These “possible related services” are merely examples and are not intended to be limiting.)

- Environmental adjustments.
- Family counseling.
- Language therapy.
- Speech therapy.
- Transportation.

Assistive technology devices or services.

Section 1308.10 Eligibility Criteria: Mental Retardation

Guidance for Paragraph (a)

Evaluation instruments with age-appropriate norms should be used. These should be administered and interpreted by professionals sensitive to racial, ethnic and linguistic differences. The diagnosticians must be aware of sensory or perceptual impairments that the child may have (e.g., a child who is visually impaired should not be tested with instruments that rely heavily on visual information as this could produce a depressed score from which erroneous diagnostic conclusions might be drawn).

Suggested primary members of a Head Start evaluation team for mental retardation:

- Psychologist.
- Pediatrician.

Possible related services:

(Related services are determined by individual need. These “possible related services” are merely examples and are not intended to be limiting.)

- Environmental adjustments.
- Family counseling.
- Genetic counseling.
- Language therapy.
- Recreational therapy.
- Speech therapy.
- Transportation.
- Nutrition counseling.

Office of Human Development Services, HHS

Pt. 1308, App.

Section 1308.11 Eligibility Criteria: Hearing Impairment Including Deafness

Guidance for Paragraph (a)

An audiologist should evaluate a child who has failed rescreening or who does not respond to more than one effort to test the child's hearing. If the evaluation team determines that the child has a disability, the team should make recommendations to meet the child's needs for education and medical care or habilitation, including auditory training to learn to use hearing more effectively.

Suggested Primary Members of a Head Start Evaluation Team for Hearing Impairment:

Audiologist.

Otolaryngologist.

Possible Related Services:

(Related services are determined by individual need. These "possible related services" are merely examples and are not intended to be limiting.)

Auditory training.

Aural habilitation.

Environmental adjustments.

Family counseling.

Genetic counseling.

Language therapy.

Medical treatment.

Speech therapy.

Total communication, speechreading or manual communication.

Transportation.

Use of amplification.

Assistive technology devices or services.

Section 1308.12 Eligibility Criteria: Orthopedic Impairment

Guidance for Paragraph (a)

Suggested Primary Members of a Head Start Evaluation Team for Orthopedic Impairment:

Pediatrician.

Orthopedist.

Neurologist.

Occupational Therapist.

Physical Therapist.

Rehabilitation professional.

Possible Related Services:

(Related services are determined by individual need. These "possible related services" are merely examples and are not intended to be limiting.)

Environmental adjustments.

Family counseling.

Language therapy.

Medical treatment.

Occupational therapy.

Physical therapy.

Assistive technology.

Recreational therapy.

Speech therapy.

Transportation.

Nutrition counseling.

Section 1308.13 Eligibility Criteria: Visual Impairment Including Blindness

Guidance for Paragraph (a)

Primary Members of an Evaluation Team for Visual Impairment including Blindness:

Ophthalmologist.

Optometrist.

Possible Related Services:

(Related services are determined by individual need. These "possible related services" are merely examples and are not intended to be limiting.)

Environmental adjustments.

Family counseling.

Occupational therapy.

Orientation and mobility training.

Pre-Braille training.

Recreational therapy.

Sensory training.

Transportation.

Functional vision assessment and therapy.

Section 1308.14 Learning Disabilities

Guidance for Paragraph (a)

When a four or five-year-old child shows signs of possible learning disabilities, thorough documentation should be gathered. For example, specific anecdotal information and samples of the child's drawings, if appropriate, should be included in the material given to the evaluation team.

A Master's degree level professional with a background in learning disabilities should be a member of the evaluation team.

Possible Related Services:

(Related services are determined by individual need. These "possible related services" are merely examples and are not intended to be limiting.)

Vision evaluation.

Neurology.

Psychology.

Motor development.

Hearing evaluation.

Child psychiatry.

Pediatric evaluation.

Section 1308.15 Autism

A child who manifests characteristics of the condition after age three can still be diagnosed as having autism. Autism does not include children with characteristics of serious emotional disturbance.

Suggested possible members of a Head Start evaluation team:

Psychologist.

Pediatrician.

Audiologist.

Psychiatrist.

Language pathologist.

Possible related services:

(Related services are determined by individual need. These "possible related services" are merely examples and are not intended to be limiting.)

Family support services.
Language therapy.
Transportation.

Section 1308.16 Traumatic Brain Injury

Traumatic brain injury does not include congenital brain injury.

Suggested possible members of an evaluation team included:

Psychologist.
Physical therapist.
Speech or language pathologist.
Possible related services:

(Related services are determined by individual need. These “possible related services” are merely examples and are not intended to be limiting.)

Rehabilitation professional.
Occupational therapy.
Speech or language therapy.
Assistive technology.

Section 1308.17 Other Impairments

This category was included to ensure that any Head Start child who meets the State eligibility criteria as developmentally delayed or State-specific criteria for services to preschool children with disabilities is eligible for needed special services either within Head Start or the State program.

Suggested primary members of an evaluation team for other impairments meeting State eligibility criteria for services to preschool children with disabilities.

Pediatrician.
Psychologist.
Other specialists with expertise in the appropriate area(s).

Possible Related Services:
(Related services are determined by individual need. These “possible related services” are merely examples and are not intended to be limiting.)

Occupational therapy.
Speech or language therapy.
Family Counseling.
Transportation.

Deaf-blindness

Information on assistance or joint services for deaf-blind children can be obtained through SEAs.

Multiple Disabilities

A child who is deaf and has speech and language impairments would not be considered to have multiple disabilities, as it could be expected that these impairments were caused by the hearing loss.

Suggested primary members of a Head Start evaluation team:

Audiologists.
Special educators.
Speech, language or physical therapists.
Psychologists or psychiatrists.
Rehabilitation professional.

Possible related services:

(Related services are determined by individual need. These “possible related services” are merely examples and are not intended to be limiting.)

Speech, language, occupational or physical therapists as needed.

Assistive technology devices or services.
Mental health services.
Transportation.

Section 1308.18 Disabilities/Health Services Coordination

Guidance for Paragraph (a)

It is important for staff to maintain close communication concerning children with health impairments. Health and disability services coordinators need to schedule frequent re-tests of children with recurrent middle ear infections and to ensure that they receive ongoing medical treatment to prevent speech and language delay. They should ensure that audiometers are calibrated annually for accurate testing of hearing. Speech and hearing centers, the manufacturer, or public school education services districts should be able to perform this service. In addition, a daily check when an audiometer is in use and a check of the acoustics in the testing site are needed for accurate testing.

Approximately 17 percent of Down Syndrome children have a condition of the spine (atlanto-axial instability) and should not engage in somersaults, trampoline exercises, or other activities which could lead to spinal injury without first having a cervical spine x-ray.

Guidance for Paragraph (b)

The disabilities services coordinator needs to assure that best use is made of mental health consultants when a child appears to have a problem which may be symptomatic of a disability in the social/emotional area. Teachers, aides and volunteers should keep anecdotal records of the child’s activities, tantrums, the events which appear to precipitate the tantrums, language use, etc. These can provide valuable information to a mental health consultant, who should be used primarily to make specific recommendations and assist the staff rather than to document the problem.

The mental health coordinator can cooperate in setting up group meetings for parents of children with disabilities which provide needed support and a forum for talking over mutual concerns. Parents needing community mental health services may need direct assistance in accessing services, especially at first.

The disability services coordinator needs to work closely with staff across components to help parents of children who do not have disabilities become more understanding and knowledgeable about disabilities and ways to

lessen their effects. This can help reduce the isolation which some families with children with disabilities experience.

Guidance for Paragraphs (c) and (d)

Arrangements should be made with the family and the physician to schedule the administration of medication during times when the child is most likely to be under parental supervision.

Awareness of possible side effects is of particular importance when treatment for a disability requires administration of potentially harmful drugs (e.g., anti-convulsants, amphetamines).

Section 1308.19 Developing Individual Education Programs (IEPs)

Guidance for Paragraph (a)

The IEP determines the type of placement and the specific programming which are appropriate for a child. The least restrictive environment must be provided and staff need to understand that this means the most appropriate placement in a regular program to the maximum extent possible based on the IEP. Because it is individually determined, the least restrictive environment varies for different children. Likewise, the least restrictive environment for a given child can vary over time as the disability is remediated or worsens. A mainstreamed placement, in a regular program with services delivered by regular or special staff, is one type of integrated placement on the continuum of possible options. It represents the least restrictive environment for many children.

Following screening, evaluation and the determination that a child meets the eligibility criteria and has a disability, a plan to meet the child's individual needs for special education and related services is developed. In order to facilitate communication with other agencies which may cooperate in providing services and especially with LEAs or private schools which the children will eventually enter, it is recommended that programs become familiar with the format of the IEP used by the LEAs and use that format to foster coordination. However, the format of the IEP to be developed for children in Head Start can vary according to local option. It should be developed to serve as a working document for teachers and others providing services for a child.

It is recommended that the staff review the IEP of each child with a disability more frequently than the minimum once a year to keep the objectives and activities current.

It is ideal if a child can be mainstreamed in the full program with modifications of some of the small group, large group or individual program activities to meet his or her special needs and this should be the first option considered. However, this is not possible or realistic in some cases on a full-time

basis. The IEP team needs to consider the findings and recommendations of the multidisciplinary evaluation team, observation and developmental assessment information from the Head Start staff and parents, parental information and desires, and the IEP to plan for the best situation for each child. Periodic reviews can change the degree to which a child can be mainstreamed during the program year. For example, a child with autism whose IEP called for part-time services in Head Start in the fall might improve so that by spring the hours could be extended.

If Head Start is not an appropriate placement to meet the child's needs according to the IEP, referral should be made to another agency.

Helpful specific information based on experience in Head Start is provided in manuals and resource materials on serving children with disabilities developed by ACYF and by technical assistance providers. They cover such aspects of developing and implementing the IEP as:

- Gathering data needed to develop the IEP;
- Preparing parents for the IEP conference;
- Writing IEPs useful to teachers; and
- Developing appropriate curriculum activities and home follow-up activities.

Guidance for Paragraph (j)

Programs are encouraged to offer parents assistance in noting how their child functions at home and in the neighborhood. Parents should be encouraged to contribute this valuable information to the staff for use in ongoing planning. Care should be taken to put parents at ease and to eliminate or explain specialized terminology. Comfortable settings, familiar meeting rooms and ample preparation can help lessen anxiety. The main purpose is to involve parents actively, not just to obtain their signature on the IEP.

It is important to involve the parents of children with disabilities in activities related to their child's unique needs, including the procurement and coordination of specialized services and follow-through on the child's treatment plan, to the extent possible. It is especially helpful for Head Start to assist parents in developing confidence, strategies and techniques to become effective advocates for their children and to negotiate complicated systems. Under IDEA, a federally-funded Parent Training and Information Program exists whereby parent training centers in each State provide information, support and assistance to parents enabling them to advocate for their child. Information regarding these centers should be given to parents of a child determined to have a disability. Because some parents will need to advocate for their children over a

number of years, they need to gain the confidence and skills to access resources and negotiate systems with increasing independence.

Some parents of children with disabilities are also disabled. Staff may need to adjust procedures for assisting parents who have disabilities to participate in their children's programs. Materials to assist in this effort are available from technical assistance providers.

Section 1308.20 Nutrition Services

Guidance for Paragraph (a)

Vocabulary and concept building, counting, learning place settings, social skills such as conversation and acceptable manners can be naturally developed at meal or snack time, thus enhancing children's skills. Children with disabilities often need planned attention to these areas.

The staff person who is responsible for nutrition and the disabilities services coordinator should work with the social services coordinator to help families access nutrition resources and services for children who are not able to learn or develop normally because of malnutrition.

The staff person who is responsible for nutrition and the disabilities services coordinator should alert staff to watch for practices leading to baby bottle caries. This is severe tooth decay caused by putting a baby or toddler to bed with a nursing bottle containing milk, juice or sugar water or letting the child carry around a bottle for long periods of time. The serious dental and speech problems this can cause are completely preventable.

In cases of severe allergies, staff should work closely with the child's physician or a medical consultant.

Section 1308.21 Parent Participation and Transition of Children From Head Start to Public School

Guidance for Paragraph (a)

Grantees should help parents understand the value of special early assistance for a child with a disability and reassure those parents who may fear that if their child receives special education services the child may always need them. This is not the experience in Head Start and most other preschool programs where the majority of children no longer receive special education after the preschool years. The disabilities coordinator needs to help parents understand that their active participation is of great importance in helping their children overcome or lessen the effects of disabilities and develop to their full potential.

The disabilities coordinator should help program staff deal realistically with parents of children who have unfamiliar disabilities

by providing the needed information, training and contact with consultants or specialized agencies. The coordinator should ensure that staff carrying out family needs assessment or home visits do not overlook possible disabilities among younger siblings who should be referred for early evaluation and preventive actions.

Guidance for Paragraphs (b) and (c)

As most Head Start children will move into the public school system, disabilities coordinators need to work with the Head Start staff for early and ongoing activities designed to minimize discontinuity and stress for children and families as they move into a different system. As the ongoing advocates, parents will need to be informed and confident in communicating with school personnel and staff of social service and medical agencies. Disabilities coordinators need to ensure that the Head Start program:

- Provides information on services available for LEAs and other sources of services parents will have to access on their own, such as dental treatment;
- Informs parents of the differences between the two systems in role, staffing patterns, schedules, and focus;
- Provides opportunities for mutual visits by staff to one another's facilities to help plan appropriate placement;
- Familiarizes parents and staff of the receiving program's characteristics and expectations;
- Provides early and mutually planned transfer of records with parent consent at times convenient for both systems;
- Provides information on services available under the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act, the federally-funded parent training centers and provisions for parent involvement and due process; and
- Provides opportunities for parents to confer with staff to express their ideas and needs so they have experience in participating in IEP and other conferences in an active, confident manner. Role playing has been found helpful.

It is strongly recommended that programs develop activities for smooth transition into Head Start from Part H infant/toddler programs funded under IDEA and from Head Start to kindergarten or other placement. In order to be effective, such plans must be developed jointly. They are advantageous for the children, parents, Part H programs, Head Start and LEAs. ACYF has developed materials useful for transition. American Indian programs whose children move into several systems, such as Bureau of Indian Affairs schools and public schools, need to prepare children and families in advance for the new situation. Plans should be used as working documents and reviewed for annual update, so that the foundation laid in Head Start is maintained and strengthened.

PART 1309—HEAD START FACILITIES PURCHASE, MAJOR RENOVATION AND CONSTRUCTION

Subpart A—General

Sec.

- 1309.1 Purpose and application.
- 1309.2 Approval of the use of Head Start funds to continue purchase of facilities.
- 1309.3 Definitions.
- 1309.4 Eligibility—Construction.
- 1309.5 Eligibility—Major Renovations.

Subpart B—Application Procedures

- 1309.10 Applications for the purchase, construction and major renovation of facilities.
- 1309.11 Cost comparison for purchase, construction and major renovation of facilities.
- 1309.12 Timely decisions.

Subpart C—Protection of Federal Interest

- 1309.20 Title.
- 1309.21 Recording of Federal interest and other protection of Federal interest.
- 1309.22 Rights and responsibilities in the event of grantee's default on mortgage, or withdrawal or termination.
- 1309.23 Insurance, bonding, and maintenance.

Subpart D—Modular Units

- 1309.30 General.
- 1309.31 Site description.
- 1309.32 Statement of procurement procedure for modular units.
- 1309.33 Inspection.
- 1309.34 Costs of installation of modular unit.

Subpart E—Other Administrative Provisions

- 1309.40 Copies of documents.
- 1309.41 Record retention.
- 1309.42 Audit of mortgage.
- 1309.43 Use of grant funds to pay fees.
- 1309.44 Independent analysis.

Subpart F—Construction and Major Renovation

- 1309.51 Submission of drawings and specifications.
- 1309.52 Procurement procedures.
- 1309.53 Inspection of work.
- 1309.54 Davis-Bacon Act.

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 9801 *et seq.*

SOURCE: 64 FR 5945, Feb. 8, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 1309.1 Purpose and application.

This part prescribes regulations implementing sections 644(c), (f) and (g) and 645A(b)(9) of the Head Start Act, 42 U.S.C. 9801 *et seq.*, as they apply to grantees operating Head Start programs (including Early Head Start grantees) under the Act. It prescribes the procedures for applying for Head Start grant funds to purchase, construct, or make major renovations to facilities in which to operate Head Start programs. It also details the measures which must be taken to protect the Federal interest in such facilities purchased, constructed or renovated with Head Start grant funds.

[68 FR 23219, May 1, 2003]

§ 1309.2 Approval of the use of Head Start funds to continue purchase of facilities.

Head Start grantees (including Early Head Start grantees) which purchased facilities after December 31, 1986, and which are continuing to pay costs of purchasing those facilities, may apply to receive Head Start funds to meet those costs by submitting applications which conform to the requirements of this part and the Act. A grantee may only use grant funds to pay facility purchase costs incurred after the responsible HHS official approves its application.

[68 FR 23219, May 1, 2003]

§ 1309.3 Definitions.

As used in this part,
ACF means the Administration for Children and Families in the Department of Health and Human Services, and includes the Regional Offices.

Acquire means to purchase or construct in whole or in part with Head Start grant funds through payments made in satisfaction of a mortgage agreement (both principal and interest), as a down payment, and for professional fees, closing costs and any other costs associated with the purchase or construction of the property that are usual and customary for the locality.

Act means the Head Start Act, 42 U.S.C. section 9801, *et seq.*

§ 1309.4

ACYF means the Administration on Children, Youth and Families, a component of the Administration for Children and Families in the Department of Health and Human Services.

Construction means new buildings, and excludes renovations, alterations, additions, or work of any kind to existing buildings.

Facility means a structure such as a building or modular unit appropriate for use by a Head Start grantee to carry out a Head Start program.

Grant funds means Federal financial assistance received by a grantee from ACF to administer a Head Start or Early Head Start program pursuant to the Head Start Act.

Grantee means any agency designated to operate a Head Start program (including an agency designated to operate an Early Head Start program) pursuant to section 641 or 645A of the Head Start Act.

Head Start center or a direct support facility for a Head Start program means a facility used primarily to provide Head Start services to children and their families, or for administrative or other activities necessary to the conduct of the Head Start program.

Incidental alterations and renovations means improvements to facility which do not meet the definition of major renovation.

Major renovation means a structural change to the foundation, roof, floor, or exterior or load-bearing walls of a facility, or extension of an existing facility to increase its floor area. Major renovation also means extensive alteration of an existing facility, such as to significantly change its function and purpose, even if such renovation does not include any structural change to the facility. Major renovation also includes a renovation of any kind which has a cost exceeding the lesser of \$200,000, adjusted annually to reflect the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics) beginning one year after June 2, 2003, or 25 percent of the total annual direct costs approved for the grantee by ACF for the budget period in which the application is made.

Modular unit means a portable prefabricated structure made at another

45 CFR Ch. XIII (10–1–09 Edition)

location and moved to a site for use by a Head Start grantee to carry out a Head Start program.

Purchase means to buy an existing facility, either outright or through a mortgage. Purchase also refers to an approved use of Head Start funds to continue paying the cost of purchasing facilities begun after December 31, 1986 as permitted by the Head Start Act and by §1309.2.

Real property means land, including land improvements, structures and appurtenances thereto, excluding movable machinery and equipment.

Responsible HHS official means the official who is authorized to make the grant of financial assistance to operate a Head Start program, or such official's designee.

Suitable facility means a facility which is large enough to meet the foreseeable needs of the Head Start program and which complies with local licensing and code requirements and the access requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), if applicable, and section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

[64 FR 5945, Feb. 8, 1999, as amended at 68 FR 23219, May 1, 2003]

§ 1309.4 Eligibility—Construction.

Before submitting an application under §1309.10 for construction of a facility, the grantee must establish that:

(a) The Head Start program serves an Indian Tribe; or is located in a rural or other low-income community; and

(b) There is a lack of suitable facilities (including public school facilities) in the grantee's service area which will inhibit the operation of the program, as demonstrated by a statement that neither the grantee's current facility nor any facility available for lease in the service area is suitable for use by the Head Start program. This statement must explain the factors considered, how it was determined that there is a lack of suitable facilities and be supported whenever possible by a written statement from a licensed real estate professional in the grantee's service area.

[68 FR 23219, May 1, 2003]

§ 1309.5 Eligibility—Major Renovations.

Before submitting an application under § 1309.10, the grantee must establish that:

(a) The Head Start program serves an Indian Tribe, or is located in a rural or other low-income community; and

(b) There is a lack of suitable facilities (including public school facilities) in the grantee's service area which will inhibit or prevent the operation of the program, as demonstrated by a statement that neither the grantee's current facility nor any facility available for lease or purchase in the service area is suitable or could be made suitable without major renovation. This statement must explain the factors considered, how it was determined that there is a lack of suitable facilities and be supported, whenever possible, by written statement from a licensed real estate professional in the grantee's service area.

[68 FR 23220, May 1, 2003]

Subpart B—Application Procedures

§ 1309.10 Applications for the purchase, construction and major renovation of facilities.

A grantee which proposes to use grant funds to purchase a facility, or a grantee found eligible under § 1309.4 to apply for funds to construct a facility, or § 1309.5 to undertake major renovation of a facility, including facilities purchased for that purpose, must submit a written application to the responsible HHS official. The application must include the following information:

(a) A legal description of the site of the facility, and an explanation of the appropriateness of the location to the grantee's service area, including a statement of the effect that acquisition or major renovation of the facility has had or will have on the transportation of children to the program, on the grantee's ability to collaborate with other child care, early education programs, social services and health providers, and on all other program activities and services.

(b) Plans and specifications of the facility to be acquired, including information on the size and type of structure, the number and a description of the rooms, and the lot on which the building is located or will be located (including the space available for a playground and for parking). If incidental alterations and renovations or major renovations are being proposed to make a facility suitable to carry out the Head Start program, a description of the renovations, and the plans and specifications submitted, must also describe the facility as it will be after renovations are complete. In the case of a proposed major renovation or construction project, the applicant must submit a written estimate of all costs associated with the project. An architect or engineer must prepare the written estimate.

(c) The cost comparison described in § 1309.11.

(d) The intended use of the facility proposed for acquisition or major renovation, including information showing the percentage of floor space that will be used as a Head Start center or a direct support facility for a Head Start program. As provided under section 644(f)(2)(D) of the Act, in the case of a request regarding funding for the continuing purchase of a facility, the application must include information demonstrating that the facility will be used principally as a Head Start center, or a direct support facility for a Head Start program.

(e) An assurance that the facility complies (or will comply when constructed or after completion of the renovations described in paragraph (b) of this section) with local licensing and code requirements, the access requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), if applicable, and section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. The grantee will also assure that it has met the requirements of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, if applicable.

(f) If the grantee proposing to purchase a facility without undertaking major renovations is claiming that the lack of alternative facilities will prevent or would have prevented operation of the program, a statement of how it was determined that there is or was a

lack of alternative facilities. This statement must be supported, whenever possible, by a written statement from a licensed real estate professional in the grantee's service area. If a grantee requesting approval of the use of Head Start funds to continue purchase of a facility is unable to provide such statements based on circumstances which existed at the time the purchase began, the grantee and the licensed real estate professional may use present conditions as a basis for making the determination.

(g) The terms of any proposed or existing loan(s) related to acquisition or major renovation of facility and the repayment plans (detailing balloon payments or other unconventional terms, if any), and information on all other sources of funding of the acquisition or major renovations, including any restrictions or conditions imposed by other funding sources.

(h) A statement of the effect that the acquisition or major renovation of the facility would have on the grantee's meeting the non-Federal share requirement of section 640(b) of the Head Start Act, including whether the grantee is seeking a waiver of its non-Federal share obligation under that section of the Act.

(i) Certification by a licensed engineer or architect that the building proposed to be purchased or for which Head Start funds will be used to continue to purchase is structurally sound and safe for use as a Head Start facility. The applicant must certify that, upon completion of major renovation to a facility or construction of a facility, that an inspection by a licensed engineer or architect will be conducted to determine that the facility is structurally sound and safe for use as a Head Start facility.

(j) A statement of the effect that the acquisition or major renovation of a facility would have on the grantee's ability to meet the limitation on development and administrative costs in section 644(b) of the Head Start Act. One-time fees and expenses necessary to the acquisition or major renovation, such as the down payment, the cost of necessary renovation, loan fees and related expenses, and fees paid to attor-

neys, engineers, and appraisers, are not considered to be administrative costs.

(k) A proposed schedule for acquisition, renovation and occupancy of the facility.

(l) Reasonable assurance that the applicant will obtain, or has obtained, a fee simple or such other estate or interest in the site of the facility to assure undisturbed use and possession for the purpose of operating a Head Start program. A grantee seeking funding for acquisition or *major renovation* of a facility that is sited on land not owned by the grantee must establish in its application that there is no other feasible alternative to acquisition or *leasing* of the facility for providing a suitable facility appropriate to the needs of the Head Start program. If the grantee proposes to acquire a facility without also purchasing the land on which the facility is or will be situated, the application must include a copy of the existing or proposed land lease or other document which protects the Federal interest in the facility and ensures undisturbed use and possession of the facility by the grantee, or other organization designated by ACF, for the purpose of operating a Head Start program or other program designated by ACF. A grantee applying for funding to make major renovations to a facility it does not own must include with its application written permission from the owner of the building projected to undergo major renovation and a copy of the lease or proposed lease for the facility. A grantee receiving funds for acquisition or the major renovation of a facility, on land belonging to another party, must have a land lease or other similar interest in the underlying land which is long enough to allow the Head Start program to receive the full value of those permanent grant-supported improvements.

(m) An assessment of the impact of the proposed project on the human environment pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C)) and its implementing regulations (40 CFR

parts 1500 through 1508), as well as a report showing the results of tests for environmental hazards present in the facility, ground water, and soil (or justification why such testing is not necessary). In addition, such information as may be necessary to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470f) must be included.

(n) Assurance that the grantee will comply with the requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4601 *et seq.* and 49 CFR part 24), and information about the costs that may be incurred due to compliance with this Act.

(o) A statement of the share of the cost of acquisition or major renovation that will be paid with grant funds.

(p) For a grantee seeking approval of the use of Head Start funds to continue purchase of a facility, a statement of the extent to which it has attempted to comply and will be able to comply with the provision of § 1309.22.

(q) Such additional information as the responsible HHS official may require.

[68 FR 23220, May 1, 2003]

§ 1309.11 Cost comparison for purchase, construction and major renovation of facilities.

(a) A grantee proposing to acquire or undertake a major renovation of a facility must submit a detailed estimate of the costs of the proposed activity and compare the costs of the proposed activity as provided under paragraph (c) of this section and provide any additional information requested by the responsible HHS official.

(b) All costs of acquisition, renovation and ownership must be identified, including, but not limited to, professional fees, purchase of the facility to be renovated, renovation costs, moving expenses, additional transportation costs, maintenance, taxes, insurance, and easements, rights of way or land rentals. An independent appraisal of the current value of the facility proposed to be purchased, or which the grantee will continue to purchase with Head Start funds or to receive major renovation, made by a professional appraiser, must be included.

(c)(1) Grantees proposing to purchase a facility, without requesting funds for major renovations to the facility, must compare costs of the proposed facility to the cost of the facility currently used by the grantee, unless the grantee has no current facility, will lose the use of its current facility, intends to continue to use its current facility after it purchases the new facility, or has shown to the satisfaction of the responsible HHS official that its existing facility is inadequate. Where the grantee's current facility is not used as the alternate facility, the grantee must use for comparison a facility (or facilities) available for lease in the grantee's service area and suitable for use as a Head Start facility or which can be made suitable through incidental alteration or renovations, the cost of which shall be included in the cost comparison. In the case of an application for approval of the use of Head Start funds to continue purchase of a facility, the cost of the present facility must be compared to the cost of the facility used by the grantee before purchase of its current facility. If the facility used by the grantee before the purchase of its present facility was deemed inadequate by the responsible HHS official, or the grantee had no previous facility, the alternative facility shall be an available, appropriate facility (or facilities) of comparable size that was available for rent in the grantee's service area at the time of its purchase of the current facility. Grantees which have established under § 1309.10(f) that there is a lack of alternative facilities that will prevent or would have prevented operation of the program are not required to provide a cost comparison under this paragraph.

(2) Grantees proposing to construct a facility must compare the costs of constructing the proposed facility to the costs of purchasing a suitable alternate facility or owning, purchasing or leasing an alternative facility which can be made suitable for use through incidental alterations and renovations or major renovations. The alternative facility is one now owned by the grantee or available for lease or purchase in the grantee's service area. If no such facility is available, this statement must explain how this fact was determined

§ 1309.12

and the claim must be supported, whenever possible, by a written statement from a licensed real estate professional in the grantee's service area.

(3) A grantee proposing to undertake a major renovation of a facility must compare the cost of the proposed renovation (including the cost of purchasing the facility to be renovated, if the grantee is proposing to purchase the facility) to the costs of constructing a facility of comparable size. In place of the cost comparison required in the preceding sentence, a grantee proposing to make major renovations to a leased facility must show that the monthly or annual occupancy costs for the term of the lease, including the cost of the major renovations, is less than, or comparable to, the costs of purchasing or leasing any other facility in the grantee's service area which can be made suitable through major renovations, if such a facility is available.

(d) The grantee must separately delineate the following expenses in the application:

(1) One-time costs, including but not limited to, costs of purchasing the facility to be renovated, the down payment, professional fees, moving expenses, the cost of site preparation; and

(2) Ongoing costs, including, but not limited to, mortgage payments, insurance premiums, maintenance costs, and property taxes. If the grantee is exempt from the payment of property taxes, this fact must be stated.

(e) The period of comparison for purchase, construction or major renovation of a facility is twenty years, except that for the purchase of a modular unit the period of comparison is ten years and the period of comparison for major renovation of a leased facility is the period of the lease remaining after the renovations are completed. For approvals of the use of Head Start funds to continue purchase of the facility the period of comparison begins on the date the purchase began.

(f) If the facility is to be used for other purposes in addition to the operation of the Head Start program, the cost of use of that part of the facility used for such other purposes must be allocated in accordance with applicable

45 CFR Ch. XIII (10–1–09 Edition)

Office of Management and Budget cost principles.

[68 FR 23221, May 1, 2003]

§ 1309.12 Timely decisions.

The responsible HHS official shall promptly review and make final decisions regarding completed applications under this part.

Subpart C—Protection of Federal Interest

§ 1309.20 Title.

Title to facilities acquired with grant funds vests with the grantee upon acquisition, subject to the provisions of this part.

§ 1309.21 Recording of Federal interest and other protection of Federal interest.

(a) The Federal government has an interest in all real property and equipment acquired or upon which major renovations have been undertaken with grant funds for use as a Head Start facility. The responsible HHS official may subordinate the Federal interest in such property to that of a lender, which financed the acquisition or major renovation costs subject to the conditions set forth in paragraph (f) of this section.

(b) Facilities acquired with grant funds may not be mortgaged or used as collateral, or sold or otherwise transferred to another party, without the written permission of the responsible HHS official.

(c) Use of the facility for other than the purpose for which the facility was funded, without the express written approval of the responsible HHS official, is prohibited.

(d)(1) A grantee receiving funds to acquire or make major renovations to a facility that is or will be sited on land not owned by the grantee must have a lease or other arrangement which protects the Federal interest in the facility and ensures the grantee's undisturbed use and possession of the facility. The lease or document evidencing another arrangement shall include provisions to protect the right of the grantee, or some other organization designated by ACF in the place of the

grantee, to occupy the facility for the term of the lease or other arrangement and such other terms required by the responsible HHS official. The designation of an alternate tenant or occupant of the facility by ACF shall be subject to approval by the Lessor, which will not be withheld except for good reason, not including the willingness of another party to pay a higher rent. A grantee receiving funds for the major renovation or acquisition of a facility, on land belonging to another party, must have a land lease or other similar interest in the underlying land which is long enough to allow the Head Start program to receive the full value of those permanent grant-supported improvements.

(2) Except as required under § 1309.31 for certain modular units, the grantee must record the Notice of Federal Interest in the appropriate official records for the jurisdiction where a facility is or will be located immediately upon: purchasing a facility or land on which a facility is to be constructed; receiving permission to use funds to continue purchase of a facility; commencing major renovation of a facility or construction of a facility. In the case of a leased facility undergoing major renovations, the Notice of Federal Interest shall be a copy of the executed lease and all amendments. In the case of a facility now sited or to be constructed on land not owned by the grantee, the Notice of Federal Interest shall be the land lease or other document protecting the Federal interest. The lease or other document must ensure the right of the grantee to have undisturbed use and possession of the facility. In the event that filing of a lease is prohibited by State law, the grantee shall file an affidavit signed by the representatives of the grantee and the Lessor stating that the lease includes terms which protect the right of the grantee, or some other organization designated by ACF in the place of the grantee, to occupy the facility for the term of the lease.

(3) The Notice of Federal Interest for property sited on land not owned by the grantee shall include the following information:

(i) The date of the award of grant funds for the acquisition or major ren-

ovation of the property to be used as a Head Start facility, and the address and legal description of the property to be acquired or renovated;

(ii) That the grant incorporated conditions which included restrictions on the use of the property and provide for a Federal interest in the property;

(iii) That the property may not be used for any purpose inconsistent with that authorized by the Head Start Act and applicable regulations;

(iv) That the property may not be mortgaged or used as collateral, sold or otherwise transferred to another party, without the written permission of the responsible HHS official;

(v) That these grant conditions and requirements cannot be altered or nullified through a transfer of ownership; and

(vi) The name (including signature) and title of the person who completed the Notice for the grantee agency, and the date of the Notice.

(4) A lease, serving as a Notice of Federal Interest, an affidavit filed in the land records as a substitute for the lease, or other document protecting the Federal interest in a facility acquired with grant funds and sited on land not owned by the grantee, shall include the following information:

(i) The address and legal description of the property;

(ii) That the grant incorporated conditions which include restrictions on the use of the property and provide for a Federal interest in the property for the term of the lease or other arrangement; and

(iii) That the property may not be used for any purpose during the lease or other arrangement that is inconsistent with that authorized by the Head Start Act and applicable regulations.

(e) Grantees must meet all of the requirements in 45 CFR parts 74 or 92 pertaining to the purchase and disposition of real property, or the use and disposal of equipment, as appropriate.

(f) In subordinating its interest in a facility acquired or upon which major renovations have been undertaken with grant funds, the responsible HHS official does not waive application of paragraph (d) of this section and § 1309.22. A written agreement by the

§ 1309.22

responsible HHS official to subordinate the Federal interest must provide:

(1)(i) The lender shall notify the Office of the Regional Administrator, Administration for Children and Families, the Office of the Commissioner, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Washington, D.C., and the Office of the General Counsel, Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, DC, or their successor agencies, immediately, both telephonically and in writing of any default by the Head Start grantee;

(ii) Written notice of default must be sent by registered mail return receipt requested; and,

(iii) The lender will not foreclose on the property until at least 60 days after the required notice by the lender has been sent.

(2) Such notice will include:

(i) The full names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the lender and the Head Start grantee;

(ii) The following statement prominently displayed at the top of the first page of the notice: "The Federal Interest in certain real property or equipment used for the Head Start Program may be at risk. Immediately give this notice to the appropriate government official";

(iii) The date and nature of the default and the manner in which the default may be cured; and

(iv) In the event that the lender will be exercising its remedy of foreclosure or other remedies, the date or expected date of the foreclosure or other remedies.

(3) Head Start grantees which purchase facilities with respect to which the responsible HHS official has subordinated the Federal Interest to that of the lender must keep the lender informed of the current addresses and telephone numbers of the agencies to which the lender is obligated under paragraph (b) of this section to give notice in the event of a default.

[64 FR 5945, Feb. 8, 1999, as amended at 68 FR 23221, May 1, 2003]

45 CFR Ch. XIII (10–1–09 Edition)

§ 1309.22 Rights and responsibilities in the event of grantee's default on mortgage, or withdrawal or termination.

(a) The mortgage agreement, or security agreement in the case of a modular unit which is proposed to be purchased under a chattel mortgage, shall provide in the case of default by the grantee or the withdrawal or termination of the grantee from the Head Start program that ACF may intervene. In the case of a default, the mortgage agreement or security agreement must provide that ACF may intervene to ensure that the default is cured by the grantee or another agency designated by ACF and that the lender shall accept the payment of money or performance of any other obligation by ACF's designee, for the grantee, as if such payment of money or performance had been made by the grantee. The agreement shall also provide that ACF will have a period of 60 days after notification by the grantee of default in which to intervene to attempt to cure the default. The agreement shall further provide that in the event of a default, or the withdrawal or termination of the grantee the mortgage may be assumed by an organization designated by ACF. The mortgage or creditor will have the right to approve the organization designated to assume the mortgage, but such approval will not be withheld except for good reason. The required provisions must be included in the mortgages of facilities funded as continuing purchases pursuant to §1309.2 unless a convincing justification for not doing so is shown by the Head Start grantee.

(b) The grantee must immediately provide the responsible HHS official with both telephonic and written notification of a default of any description on the part of the grantee under a real property or chattel mortgage.

(c) In the event that a default is not cured and foreclosure takes place, the mortgagee or creditor shall pay ACF that percentage of the proceeds from the foreclosure sale of the property attributable to the Federal share as defined in 45 CFR 74.2, or, if part 92 is applicable, to ACF's share as defined in 45 CFR 92.3. If ACF and the mortgagee or

creditor have agreed that ACF's Federal interest will be subordinated to the mortgagee's or creditor's interest in the property, that agreement must be set forth in a written subordination agreement that is signed by the responsible HHS official and that complies with § 1309.21 and any other applicable Federal law.

[64 FR 5945, Feb. 8, 1999, as amended at 68 FR 23222, May 1, 2003]

§ 1309.23 Insurance, bonding and maintenance.

(a) At the time of acquiring or undertaking a major renovation of a facility or receiving approval for the use of Head Start funds to continue purchase the grantee shall obtain insurance coverage for the facility which is not lower in value than coverage it has obtained for other real property it owns, and which at least meets the requirements of the coverage specified in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section. For facilities, which have been constructed or renovated, insurance coverage must begin at the commencement of the expenditure of costs in fulfillment of construction or renovation work.

(1) A title insurance policy which insures the fee interest in the facility for an amount not less than the full appraised value as approved by ACF, or the amount of the purchase price, whichever is greater, and which contains an endorsement identifying ACF as a loss payee to be reimbursed if the title fails. If no endorsement naming ACF as loss payee is made, the grantee is required to pay ACF the title insurance proceeds it receives in the event of title failure; and

(2) A physical destruction insurance policy, including flood insurance where appropriate, which insures the full replacement value of the facility from risk of partial and total physical destruction. The insurance policy is to be maintained for the period of time the facility is owned by the grantee.

(b) The grantee shall submit copies of such insurance policies to ACF within five days of acquiring the facility or receiving approval for the previous purchase of a facility. If the grantee has not received the policies in time to submit copies within this period, it

shall submit evidence that it has obtained the appropriate insurance policies within five days of acquiring the facility or receiving approval for the previous purchase of a facility, and it shall submit copies of the policies within five days of its receipt of them.

(c) The grantee must maintain facilities acquired with grant funds in a manner consistent with the purposes for which the funds were provided and in compliance with State and local government property standards and building codes.

[64 FR 5945, Feb. 8, 1999, as amended at 68 FR 23222, May 1, 2003]

Subpart D—Modular Units

§ 1309.30 General.

In addition to the special requirements of §§ 1309.31 through 1309.34, the proposed purchase or request for approval of continuing purchase of a modular unit is subject to all of the requirements of this part with the following exceptions:

(a) The requirements of § 1309.33 apply rather than the requirement of § 1309.10(i); and

(b) Section 1309.21(d) of this part does not apply to the proposed purchase of modular units if the land on which the unit is installed is not owned by the grantee.

[64 FR 5945, Feb. 8, 1999, as amended at 68 FR 23223, May 1, 2003]

§ 1309.31 Site description.

(a) An application for the purchase or approval of a continuing purchase of a modular unit pursuant to § 1309.2 must state specifically where the modular unit is or will be installed, and whether the land on which the modular unit will be installed will be purchased by the grantee. If the grantee does not propose to purchase the land on which to install the modular unit or if the modular unit the grantee is continuing to purchase with Head Start funds is located on land not owned by the grantee, the application must state who owns the land on which the modular unit is or will be situated and describe the easement, right-of-way or

§ 1309.32

land rental it will obtain or has obtained to allow it sufficient access to the modular unit.

(b) Modular units which are purchased with grant funds and which are not permanently affixed to land, or which are affixed to land which is not owned by the grantee, must have posted in a conspicuous place the following notice: "On (date), the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) awarded (grant number) to (Name of grantee). The grant provided Federal funds for conduct of a Head Start program, including purchase of this modular unit. The grant incorporated conditions which included restrictions on the use and disposition of this property, and provided for a continuing Federal interest in the property. Specifically, the property may not be used for any purpose other than the purpose for which the facility was funded, without the express written approval of the responsible DHHS official, or sold or transferred to another party without the written permission of the responsible DHHS official. These conditions are in accordance with the statutory provisions set forth in 42 U.S.C. 9839; the regulatory provisions set forth in 45 CFR part 1309, 45 CFR part 74 and 45 CFR part 92; and Administration for Children and Families' grants policy."

(c) A modular unit which has been approved for purchase and installation in one location may not be moved to another location without the written permission of the responsible HHS official.

[64 FR 5945, Feb. 8, 1999, as amended at 68 FR 23223, May 1, 2003]

§ 1309.32 Statement of procurement procedure for modular units.

(a) An application for the purchase of a modular unit must include a statement describing the procedures which will be used by the grantee to purchase the modular unit.

(b) This statement must include a copy of the specifications for the unit which is proposed to be purchased and assurance that the grantee will comply with procurement procedures in 45 CFR parts 74 and 92, including assurance that all transactions will be conducted in a manner to provide, to the maximum extent practical, open and free

45 CFR Ch. XIII (10–1–09 Edition)

competition. A grantee requesting approval for the use of Head Start funds for continued purchase of a modular unit must also include a copy of the specifications for the unit.

[64 FR 5945, Feb. 8, 1999, as amended at 68 FR 23223, May 1, 2003]

§ 1309.33 Inspection.

A grantee which purchases a modular unit with grant funds or receives approval of a continuing purchase must have the modular unit inspected by a licensed engineer or architect within 15 calendar days of its installation or approval of a continuing purchase, and must submit to the responsible HHS official the engineer's or architect's inspection report within 30 calendar days of the inspection.

[68 FR 23223, May 1, 2003]

§ 1309.34 Costs of installation of modular unit.

Consistent with the cost principles referred to in 45 CFR part 74 and 45 CFR part 92, all reasonable costs necessary to the installation of a modular unit the purchase of which has been approved by the responsible HHS official are payable with grant funds. Such costs include, but are not limited to, payments for public utility hook-ups, site surveys and soil investigations.

Subpart E—Other Administrative Provisions

§ 1309.40 Copies of documents.

Certified copies of the deed, lease, loan instrument, mortgage, and any other legal documents related to the acquisition or major renovation of the facility or the discharge of any debt secured by the facility must be submitted to the responsible HHS official within ten days of their execution.

[68 FR 23223, May 1, 2003]

§ 1309.41 Record retention.

All records pertinent to the acquisition or major renovation of a facility must be retained by the grantee for a period equal to the period of the grantee's ownership (or occupancy, in the

case of leased facilities) of the facility plus three years.

[68 FR 23223, May 1, 2003]

§ 1309.42 Audit of mortgage.

Any audit of a grantee, which has acquired or made major renovations to a facility with grant funds, shall include an audit of any mortgage or encumbrance on the facility. Reasonable and necessary fees for this audit and appraisal are payable with grant funds.

[68 FR 23223, May 1, 2003]

§ 1309.43 Use of grant funds to pay fees.

Consistent with the cost principles referred to in 45 CFR part 74 and 45 CFR part 92, reasonable fees and costs associated with and necessary to the acquisition or major renovation of a facility (including reasonable and necessary fees and costs incurred to establish preliminary eligibility under §§ 1309.4 and 1309.5, or otherwise prior to the submission of an application under § 1309.10 or acquisition of the facility) are payable with grant funds, and require prior, written approval of the responsible HHS official.

[68 FR 23223, May 1, 2003]

§ 1309.44 Independent analysis.

(a) The responsible HHS official may direct the grantee applying for funds to acquire or make major renovations to a facility to obtain an independent analysis of the cost comparison submitted by the grantee pursuant to § 1309.11, or the statement under 1309.10(f) of this part, or both, if, in the judgment of the official, such an analysis is necessary to adequately review a proposal submitted under this part.

(b) The analysis shall be in writing and shall be made by a qualified, disinterested real estate professional in the community in which the property to be purchased or renovated is situated.

(c) Section 1309.43 of this part applies to payment of the cost of the analysis.

[64 FR 5945, Feb. 8, 1999, as amended at 68 FR 23223, May 1, 2003]

Subpart F—Construction and Major Renovation

SOURCE: 68 FR 23223, May 1, 2003, unless otherwise noted.

§ 1309.51 Submission of drawings and specifications.

(a) The grantee may not advertise for bids or award a contract for any part of construction or major renovation funded by grant funds until the grantee has submitted to the responsible HHS official final working drawings and written specifications for the project, a written certification by a licensed engineer or architect as to technical appropriateness of the proposed construction or renovation and the conformity of the project as shown in the final working drawings and specifications with Head Start programmatic requirements, and a written estimate of the costs of the project by a licensed architect or engineer.

(b) The responsible HHS official may authorize the grantee to advertise bids or award a contract after receiving the information provided under paragraph (a) of this section and determining that sufficient funding is, or will be, available to cover the costs of the project as estimated by the architect or engineer, and that the scope of the project as described in the drawings and specifications is appropriate to the needs of the grantee.

§ 1309.52 Procurement procedures.

(a) All facility construction and major renovation transactions must comply with the procurement procedure in 45 CFR parts 74 or 92, and must be conducted in a manner to provide, to the maximum extent practical, open and free competition.

(b) All contracts for construction or major renovation of a facility to be paid for in whole or in part with Head Start funds require the prior, written approval of the responsible HHS official and shall be on a lump sum fixed-price basis.

(c) Prior written approval of the responsible HHS official is required for unsolicited modifications that would change the scope or objective of the project or would materially alter the costs of the project by increasing the

§ 1309.53

amount of grant funds needed to complete the project.

(d) All construction and major renovation contracts for facilities acquired with grant funds shall contain a clause stating that the responsible HHS official or his or her designee shall have access at all reasonable times to the work being performed pursuant to the contract, at any stage of preparation or progress, and require that the contractor shall facilitate such access and inspection.

§ 1309.53 Inspection of work.

(a) The grantee must provide and maintain competent and adequate architectural or engineering inspection at the work site to insure that the completed work conforms to the approved plans and specifications.

(b) The grantee must submit a final architectural or engineering inspection report of the facility to the responsible HHS official within 30 calendar days of substantial completion of the construction or renovation.

§ 1309.54 Davis-Bacon Act.

Construction and renovation projects and subcontracts financed with funds awarded under the Head Start program are subject to the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. 276a *et seq.*) and the Regulations of the Department of Labor, 29 CFR part 5. The grantee must provide an assurance that all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors or subcontractors in the construction or renovation of affected Head Start facilities shall be paid wages at not less than those prevailing on similar construction in the locality, as determined by the Secretary of Labor.

PART 1310—HEAD START TRANSPORTATION

Subpart A—General

Sec.

- 1310.1 Purpose.
- 1310.2 Applicability.
- 1310.3 Definitions.

Subpart B—Transportation Requirements

- 1310.10 General.
- 1310.11 Child Restraint Systems.

45 CFR Ch. XIII (10–1–09 Edition)

- 1310.12 Required use of School Buses or Allowable Alternate Vehicles.
- 1310.13 Maintenance of vehicles.
- 1310.14 Inspection of new vehicles at time of delivery.
- 1310.15 Operation of vehicles.
- 1310.16 Driver qualifications.
- 1310.17 Driver and bus monitor training.

Subpart C—Special Requirements

- 1310.20 Trip routing.
- 1310.21 Safety education.
- 1310.22 Children with disabilities.
- 1310.23 Coordinated transportation.

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 9801 *et seq.*

SOURCE: 66 FR 5311, Jan. 18, 2001, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 1310.1 Purpose.

Under the authority of sections 640(i) and 645A(b)(9) of the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9801 *et seq.*), this part prescribes regulations on safety features and the safe operation of vehicles used to transport children participating in Head Start and Early Head Start programs. Under the authority of sections 644(a) and (c) and 645A(b)(9) of the Head Start Act, this part also requires Head Start, Early Head Start, and delegate agencies to provide training in pedestrian safety and to make reasonable efforts to coordinate transportation resources to control costs and to improve the quality and the availability of transportation services.

§ 1310.2 Applicability.

(a) This rule applies to all Head Start and Early Head Start agencies, and their delegate agencies (hereafter, agency or agencies), including those that provide transportation services, with the exceptions provided in this section, regardless of whether such transportation is provided directly on agency owned or leased vehicles or through arrangement with a private or public transportation provider. Transportation services to children served under the home-based Option for Head Start and Early Head Start services are excluded from the requirements of 45 CFR 1310.12, 1310.15(c), and 1310.16. Except when there is an applicable State or local requirement that sets a higher standard on a matter covered by

Office of Human Development Services, HHS

§ 1310.3

this part, agencies must comply with requirements of this part.

(b)(1) Sections 1310.12(a) and 1310.22(a) of this part are effective December 20, 2006.

(2) This paragraph and paragraph (c) of this section, the definition of child restraint systems in Sec. 1310.3 of this part, and Sec. 1310.15(a) are effective November 1, 2006. Sections 1310.11 and 1310.15(c) of this part are effective June 21, 2004. Section 1310.12(b) of this part is effective February 20, 2001. All other provisions of this part are effective January 18, 2002.

(c) Effective November 1, 2006, an agency may request a waiver of specific requirements of this part, except for the requirements of this paragraph. Requests for waivers must be made in writing to the responsible Health and Human Services (HHS) official, as part of an agency's annual application for financial assistance or amendment thereto, based on good cause. "Good cause" for a waiver will exist when adherence to a requirement of this part would itself create a safety hazard in the circumstances faced by the agency, or when compliance with requirements related to child restraint systems (Secs. 1310.11, 1310.15(a)) or bus monitors (Sec. 1310.15(c)) will result in a significant disruption to the program and the agency demonstrates that waiving such requirements is in the best interest of the children involved. In addition, the responsible HHS official shall have the authority to grant waivers of the requirements related to child restraint systems (Sec. 1310.11, 1310.15(a)) or bus monitors (Sec. 1310.15(c)) that are retroactive to October 1, 2006 during the period from November 1, 2006 to October 30, 2007. The responsible HHS official is not authorized to waive any requirements of the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (FMVSS) made applicable to any class of vehicle under 49 CFR part 571. The responsible HHS official shall have the right to require such documentation as the official deems necessary in support of a request for a waiver. Approvals of waiver requests must be in writing, be signed by the responsible

HHS official, and be based on good cause.

[66 FR 5311, Jan. 18, 2001, as amended at 69 FR 2517, Jan. 16, 2004; 71 FR 58535, Oct. 4, 2006]

§ 1310.3 Definitions.

Agency as used in this regulation means a Head Start or Early Head Start or delegate agency unless otherwise designated.

Agency Providing Transportation Services means an agency providing transportation services, either directly or through another arrangement with a private or public transportation provider, to children enrolled in its Head Start or Early Head Start program.

Allowable Alternate Vehicle means a vehicle designed for carrying eleven or more people, including the driver, that meets all the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards applicable to school buses, except 49 CFR 571.108 and 571.131.

Bus monitor means a person with specific responsibilities for assisting the driver in ensuring the safety of the children while they ride, board, or exit the vehicle and for assisting the driver during emergencies.

Child Restraint System means any device designed to restrain, seat, or position children that meets the current requirements of Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 213, Child Restraint Systems, 49 CFR 571.213, for children in the weight category established under the regulation, or any device designed to restrain, seat, or position children, other than a Type I seat belt as defined at 49 CFR 571.209, for children not in the weight category currently established by 49 CFR 571.213.

Commercial Driver's License (CDL) means a license issued by a State or other jurisdiction, in accordance with the standards contained in 49 CFR part 383, to an individual which authorizes the individual to operate a class of commercial motor vehicles.

Delegate Agency means a local public or private not-profit or for-profit agency to which a Head Start or Early Head Start agency has delegated all or part of its responsibility for operation of a Head Start program.

Early Head Start Agency means a public or private non-profit or for-profit agency or delegate agency designated

§ 1310.10

to operate an Early Head Start program pursuant to Section 645A of the Head Start Act.

Early Head Start Program means a program of services provided by an Early Head Start Agency funded under the Head Start Act.

Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (FMVSS) means the National Highway and Traffic Safety Administration's standards for motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment (49 CFR part 571) established under section 30111 of Title 49, United States Code.

Fixed route means the established routes to be traveled on a regular basis by vehicles that transport children to and from Head Start or Early Head Start program activities, and which include specifically designated stops where children board or exit the vehicle.

Head Start Agency, means a local public or private non-profit or for-profit agency designated to operate a Head Start program pursuant to Section 641 of the Head Start Act.

Head Start Program means a program of services provided by a Head Start agency or delegate agency and funded under the Head Start Act.

National Driver Register means the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's automated system for assisting State driver license officials in obtaining information regarding the driving records of individuals who have been denied licenses for cause; had their licenses denied for cause, had their licenses canceled, revoked, or suspended for cause, or have been convicted of certain serious driving offenses.

National Standards for School Buses and School Bus Operations means the recommendations resulting from the Eleventh National Conference on School Transportation, May 1990, published by the National Safety Council, Chicago, Illinois.

Reverse beeper means a device which automatically sounds an intermittent alarm whenever the vehicle is engaged in reverse.

School Bus means a motor vehicle designed for carrying 11 or more persons (including the driver) and which complies with the Federal Motor Vehicle

45 CFR Ch. XIII (10–1–09 Edition)

Safety Standards applicable to school buses.

Seat Belt Cutter means a special device that may be used in an emergency to rapidly cut through the seat belts used on vehicles in conjunction with child restraint systems.

State means any of the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any territory or possession of the United States, or any agency or instrumentality of a State exclusive of local governments.

Transportation Services means the planned transporting of children to and from sites where an agency provides services funded under the Head Start Act. Transportation services can involve the pick-up and discharge of children at regularly scheduled times and pre-arranged sites, including trips between children's homes and program settings. The term includes services provided directly by the Head Start and Early Head Start grantee or delegate agency and services which such agencies arrange to be provided by another organization or an individual. Incidental trips, such as transporting a sick child home before the end of the day, or such as might be required to transport small groups of children to and from necessary services, are not included under the term.

Trip routing means the determination of the fixed routes to be traveled on a regular basis for the purpose of transporting children to and from the Head Start or Early Head Start program or activities.

[66 FR 5311, Jan. 18, 2001, as amended at 71 FR 58535, Oct. 4, 2006]

Subpart B—Transportation Requirements

§ 1310.10 General.

(a) Each agency must assist as many families as possible who need transportation in order for their children to attend the program in obtaining that transportation.

(b) When an agency has decided not to provide transportation services, either for all or a portion of the children, it must provide reasonable assistance

to the families of such children to arrange transportation to and from its activities. The specific types of assistance being offered must be made clear to all prospective families in the program's recruitment announcements.

(c) Each agency providing transportation services is responsible for compliance with the applicable requirements of this Part. When an agency provides transportation through another organization or an individual, the agency must ensure the compliance of the transportation provider with the requirements of this part.

(d) Each agency providing transportation services, must ensure that each vehicle used in providing such services is equipped with:

(1) a communication system to call for assistance in case of an emergency;

(2) safety equipment for use in an emergency, including a charged fire extinguisher that is properly mounted near the driver's seat and a sign indicating its location;

(3) a first aid kit and a sign indicating the location of such equipment; and

(4) a seat belt cutter for use in an emergency evacuation and a sign indicating its location.

(e) Each agency providing transportation services must ensure that any auxiliary seating, such as temporary or folding jump seats, used in vehicles of any type providing such services are built into the vehicle by the manufacturer as part of its standard design, are maintained in proper working order, and are inspected as part of the annual inspection required under § 1310.13(a) of this subpart.

(f) Each agency providing transportation services must ensure that all accidents involving vehicles that transport children receiving such services are reported in accordance with applicable State requirements.

(g) Each agency must ensure that children are only released to a parent or legal guardian, or other individual identified in writing by the parent or legal guardian. This regulation applies when children are not transported and are picked up from the classroom, as well as when they are dropped off by a vehicle. Agencies must maintain lists of the persons, including alternates in

case of emergency, and up-to-date child rosters must be maintained at all times to ensure that no child is left behind, either at the classroom or on the vehicle at the end of the route.

§ 1310.11 Child Restraint Systems.

(a) Effective June 21, 2004, each agency providing transportation services must ensure that each vehicle used to transport children receiving such services is equipped for use of height- and weight-appropriate child safety restraint systems.

(b) [Reserved]

[69 FR 2517, Jan. 16, 2004, as amended at 71 FR 58535, Oct. 4, 2006]

§ 1310.12 Required use of School Buses or Allowable Alternate Vehicles.

(a) Effective December 30, 2006, each agency providing transportation services must ensure that children enrolled in its program are transported in school buses or allowable alternate vehicles that are equipped for use of height- and weight-appropriate child restraint systems, and that have reverse beepers. As provided in 45 CFR 1310.2(a), this paragraph does not apply to transportation services to children served under the home-based option for Head Start and Early Head Start.

(b) Effective February 20, 2001, each Head Start and Early Head Start agency receiving permission from the responsible HHS official to purchase a vehicle with grant funds for use in providing transportation services to children in its program or a delegate agency's program must ensure that the funds are used to purchase a vehicle that is either a school bus or an allowable alternate vehicle and is equipped

(1) for use of height- and weight-appropriate child restraint systems; and

(2) with a reverse beeper.

(c) As provided in 45 CFR 1310.2(a), paragraph (b) of this section does not apply to vehicles purchased for use in transporting children served under the home-based option for Head Start and Early Head Start.

[66 FR 5311, Jan. 18, 2001, as amended at 71 FR 58535, Oct. 4, 2006]

§ 1310.13

§ 1310.13 Maintenance of vehicles.

Each agency providing transportation services must ensure that vehicles used to provide such services are maintained in safe operating condition at all times. The organization operating the vehicle must establish and implement procedures for:

- (a) a thorough safety inspection of each vehicle on at least an annual basis through an inspection program licensed or operated by the State;
- (b) systematic preventive maintenance on such vehicles; and
- (c) daily pre-trip inspection of the vehicles by the driver.

§ 1310.14 Inspection of new vehicles at the time of delivery.

Each agency providing transportation services must ensure that bid announcements for school buses and allowable alternate vehicles for use in transporting children in its program include the correct specifications and a clear statement of the vehicle's intended use. Such agencies must ensure that there is a prescribed procedure for examining such vehicles at the time of delivery to ensure that they are equipped in accordance with the bid specifications and that the manufacturer's certification of compliance with the applicable FMVSS is included with the vehicle.

§ 1310.15 Operation of vehicles.

Each agency providing transportation services, either directly or through an arrangement with another organization or an individual, to children enrolled in its program must ensure that:

- (a) Effective October 1, 2006, on a vehicle equipped for use of such devices, any child enrolled in a Head Start or Early Head Start program is seated in a child restraint system appropriate to the child's height and weight while the vehicle is in motion.
- (b) Baggage and other items transported in the passenger compartment are properly stored and secured and the aisles remain clear and the doors and emergency exits remain unobstructed at all times.
- (c) Effective June 21, 2004, there is at least one bus monitor on board at all times, with additional bus monitors

45 CFR Ch. XIII (10–1–09 Edition)

provided as necessary, such as when needed to accommodate the needs of children with disabilities. As provided in 45 CFR 1310.2(a), this paragraph does not apply to transportation services to children served under the home-based option for Head Start and Early Head Start.

- (d) Except for bus monitors who are assisting children, all vehicle occupants must be seated and wearing height- and weight- appropriate safety restraints while the vehicle is in motion.

[66 FR 5311, Jan. 18, 2001, as amended at 69 FR 2517, Jan. 16, 2004; 71 FR 58535, Oct. 4, 2006]

§ 1310.16 Driver qualifications.

(a) Each agency providing transportation services must ensure that persons who drive vehicles used to provide such services, at a minimum:

- (1) in States where such licenses are granted, have a valid Commercial Driver's License (CDL) for vehicles in the same class as the vehicle the driver will operating; and
- (2) meet any physical, mental, and other requirements established under applicable law or regulations as necessary to perform job-related functions with any necessary reasonable accommodations.

(b) Each agency providing transportation services must ensure that there is an applicant review process for use in hiring drivers, that applicants for driver positions must be advised of the specific background checks required at the time application is made, and that there are criteria for the rejection of unacceptable applicants. The applicant review procedure must include, at minimum:

- (1) all elements specified in 45 CFR 1304.52(b), with additional disclosure by the applicant of all moving traffic violations, regardless of penalty;
- (2) a check of the applicant's driving record through the appropriate State agency, including a check of the applicant's record through the National Driver Register, if available in the State; and
- (3) after a conditional offer of employment to the applicant and before the applicant begins work as a driver, a medical examination, performed by a

licensed doctor of medicine or osteopathy, establishing that the individual possesses the physical ability to perform any job-related functions with any necessary accommodations.

(c) As provided in 45 CFR 1310.2(a), this section does not apply to transportation services to children served under the home-based option for Head Start and Early Head Start.

§ 1310.17 Driver and bus monitor training.

(a) Each agency providing transportation services must ensure that persons employed to drive vehicles used in providing such services will have received the training required under paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section no later than 90 days after the effective date of this section as established by § 1310.2 of this part. The agency must ensure that drivers who are hired to drive vehicles used in providing transportation services after the close of the 90 day period must receive the training required under paragraphs (b) and (c) prior to transporting any child enrolled in the agency's program. The agency must further ensure that at least annually after receiving the training required under paragraphs (b) and (c), all drivers who drive vehicles used to provide such services receive the training required under paragraph (d) of this section.

(b) Drivers must receive a combination of classroom instruction and behind-the-wheel instruction sufficient to enable each driver to:

- (1) operate the vehicle in a safe and efficient manner;
- (2) safely run a fixed route, including loading and unloading children, stopping at railroad crossings and performing other specialized driving maneuvers;
- (3) administer basic first aid in case of injury;
- (4) handle emergency situations, including vehicle evacuation procedures;
- (5) operate any special equipment, such as wheelchair lifts, assistance devices or special occupant restraints;
- (6) conduct routine maintenance and safety checks of the vehicle; and
- (7) maintain accurate records as necessary.

(c) Drivers must also receive instruction on the topics listed in 45 CFR 1304.52(k)(1), (2) and (3)(i) and the provisions of the Head Start Program Performance Standards for Children with Disabilities (45 CFR 1308) relating to transportation services for children with disabilities.

(d) Drivers must receive refresher training courses including the topics listed in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section and any additional necessary training to meet the requirements applicable in the State where the agency operates.

(e) Each agency providing transportation services must ensure that drivers who transport children receiving the services qualify under the applicable driver training requirements in its State.

(f) Each agency providing transportation services must ensure that:

- (1) the annual evaluation of each driver of a vehicle used to provide such services includes an on-board observation of road performance; and
- (2) before bus monitors assigned to vehicles used to provide such services begin their duties, they are trained on child boarding and exiting procedure, use of child restraint systems, any required paperwork, responses to emergencies, emergency evacuation procedures, use of special equipment, child pick-up and release procedures and pre- and post-trip vehicle check.

Subpart C—Special Requirements

§ 1310.20 Trip routing.

(a) Each agency providing transportation services must ensure that in planning fixed routes the safety of the children being transported is the primary consideration.

(b) The agency must also ensure that the following basic principles of trip routing are adhered to:

- (1) The time a child is in transit to and from the Head Start or Early Head Start program must not exceed one hour unless there is no shorter route available or any alternative shorter route is either unsafe or impractical.
- (2) Vehicles must not be loaded beyond the maximum passenger capacity at any time.

§ 1310.21

(3) Vehicles must not be required to back up or make “U” turns, except when necessary for reasons of safety or because of physical barriers.

(4) Stops must be located to minimize traffic disruptions and to afford the driver a good field of view in front of and behind the vehicle.

(5) When possible, stops must be located to eliminate the need for children to cross the street or highway to board or leave the vehicle.

(6) If children must cross the street before boarding or after leaving the vehicle because curbside drop off or pick up is impossible, they must be escorted across the street by the bus monitor or another adult.

(7) Specific procedures must be established for use of alternate routes in the case of hazardous conditions that could affect the safety of the children who are being transported, such as ice or water build up, natural gas line breaks, or emergency road closing. In selecting among alternatives, transportation providers must choose routes that comply as much as possible with the requirements of this section.

§ 1310.21 Safety education.

(a) Each agency must provide training for parents and children in pedestrian safety. The training provided to children must be developmentally appropriate and an integral part of program experiences. The need for an adult to accompany a preschool child while crossing the street must be emphasized in the training provided to parents and children. The required transportation and pedestrian safety education of children and parents, except for the bus evacuation drills required by paragraph (d) of this section, must be provided within the first thirty days of the program year.

(b) Each agency providing transportation services, directly or through another organization or an individual, must ensure that children who receive such services are taught:

- (1) safe riding practices;
- (2) safety procedures for boarding and leaving the vehicle;
- (3) safety procedures in crossing the street to and from the vehicle at stops;
- (4) recognition of the danger zones around the vehicle; and

45 CFR Ch. XIII (10–1–09 Edition)

(5) emergency evacuation procedures, including participating in an emergency evacuation drill conducted on the vehicle the child will be riding.

(c) Each agency providing transportation services must provide training for parents that:

(1) emphasizes the importance of escorting their children to the vehicle stop and the importance of reinforcing the training provided to children regarding vehicle safety; and

(2) complements the training provided to their children so that safety practices can be reinforced both in Head Start and at home by the parent.

(d) Each agency providing transportation services must ensure that at least two bus evacuation drills in addition to the one required under paragraph (b)(5) of this section are conducted during the program year.

(e) Each agency providing transportation services must develop activities to remind children of the safety procedures. These activities must be developmentally appropriate, individualized and be an integral part of the Head Start or Early Head Start program activities.

§ 1310.22 Children with disabilities.

(a) Effective December 30, 2006 each agency must ensure that there are school buses or allowable alternate vehicles adapted or designed for transportation of children with disabilities available as necessary to transport such children enrolled in the program. This requirement does not apply to the transportation of children receiving home-based services unless school buses or allowable alternate vehicles are used to transport the other children served under the home-based option by the grantee. Whenever possible, children with disabilities must be transported in the same vehicles used to transport other children enrolled in the Head Start or Early Head Start program.

(b) Each Head Start, Early Head Start and delegate agency must ensure compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. 12101 *et seq.*), the HHS regulations at 45 CFR part 84, implementing Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794),

and the Head Start Program Performance Standards on Services for Children with Disabilities (45 CFR part 1308) as they apply to transportation services.

(c) Each agency must specify any special transportation requirements for a child with a disability when preparing the child's Individual Education Plan (IEP) or Individual Family Service Plan (IFSP), and ensure that in all cases special transportation requirements in a child's IEP or IFSP are followed, including:

- (1) special pick-up and drop-off requirements;
- (2) special seating requirements;
- (3) special equipment needs;
- (4) any special assistance that may be required; and
- (5) any special training for bus drivers and monitors.

[66 FR 5311, Jan. 18, 2001, as amended at 71 FR 58536, Oct. 4, 2006]

§ 1310.23 Coordinated transportation.

(a) Each agency providing transportation services must make reasonable efforts to coordinate transportation resources with other human services agencies in its community in order to control costs and to improve the quality and the availability of transportation services.

(b) At a minimum, the agency must:

- (1) identify the true costs of providing transportation in order to knowledgeably compare the costs of providing transportation directly versus contracting for the service;
- (2) explore the option of participating in any coordinated public or private transportation systems existing in the community; and
- (3) where no coordinated public or private non-profit transportation system exists in the community, make every effort to identify other human services agencies also providing transportation services and, where reasonable, to participate in the establishment of a local transportation coordinating council.

PART 1311—HEAD START FELLOWS PROGRAM

Sec.

1311.1 Head Start Fellows Program purpose.

1311.2 Definitions.

1311.3 Application process.

1311.4 Qualifications, selection, and placement.

1311.5 Duration of Fellowships and status of Head Start Fellows.

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 9801 *et seq.*

SOURCE: 62 FR 1400, Jan. 10, 1997, unless otherwise noted.

§ 1311.1 Head Start Fellows Program Purpose.

(a) This part establishes regulations implementing section 648A(d) of the Head Start Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 9801 *et seq.*, applicable to the administration of the Head Start Fellows Program, including selection, placement, duration and status of the Head Start Fellows.

(b) As provided in section 648A(d) of the Act, the Head Start Fellows Program is designed to enhance the ability of Head Start Fellows to make significant contributions to Head Start and to other child development and family services programs.

§ 1311.2 Definitions.

As used in this part:

Act means the Head Start Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 9801 *et seq.*

Associate Commissioner means the Associate Commissioner of the Head Start Bureau in the Administration on Children, Youth and Families.

Head Start Fellows means individuals who participate in the Head Start Fellows Program, who may be staff in local Head Start programs or other individuals working in the field of child development and family services.

§ 1311.3 Application process.

An individual who wishes to obtain a Fellowship must submit an application to the Associate Commissioner. The Administration for Children and Families will publish an annual announcement of the availability and number of Fellowships in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Federal employees are not eligible to apply. (The information collection requirement contained in this section is approved under OMB Control Number 0970-0140.)

§ 1311.4

§ 1311.4 Qualifications, selection, and placement.

(a) The Act specifies that an applicant must be working on the date of application in a local Head Start program or otherwise working in the field of child development and family services. The qualifications of the applicants for Head Start Fellowship positions will be competitively reviewed. The Associate Commissioner will make the final selection of the Head Start Fellows.

(b) Head Start Fellows may be placed in:

(1) The Head Start national and regional offices;

(2) Local Head Start agencies and programs;

(3) Institutions of higher education;

(4) Public or private entities and organizations concerned with services to children and families; and

(5) Other appropriate settings.

(c) A Head Start Fellow who is not an employee of a local Head Start agency or program may only be placed in the national or regional offices within the Department of Health and Human

45 CFR Ch. XIII (10–1–09 Edition)

Services that administer Head Start or local Head Start agencies.

(d) Head Start Fellows shall not be placed in any agency whose primary purpose, or one of whose major purposes is to influence Federal, State or local legislation.

§ 1311.5 Duration of Fellowships and status of Head Start Fellows.

(a) Head Start Fellowships will be for terms of one year, and may be renewed for a term of one additional year.

(b) For the purposes of compensation for injuries under chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, Head Start Fellows shall be considered to be employees, or otherwise in the service or employment, of the Federal Government.

(c) Head Start Fellows assigned to the national or regional offices within the Department of Health and Human Services shall be considered employees in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government for the purposes of chapter 11 of title 18, United States Code, and for the purposes of any administrative standards of conduct applicable to the employees of the agency to which they are assigned.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**Administration for Children and Families****45 CFR Part 1307****RIN 0970-AC44****Head Start Program**

AGENCY: Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule amends the Head Start Program regulations to implement statutory provisions of the Improving Head Start for School Readiness Act of 2007 to establish a system of designation renewal to determine if Head Start and Early Head Start agencies are delivering high-quality and comprehensive Head Start and Early Head Start programs that meet the educational, health, nutritional, and social needs of the children and families they serve and meet program and financial management requirements and standards. This system of designation renewal will determine which grantees must compete for on-going funding. This final rule is consistent with Executive Order 13563 and in particular its requirement, in section 6, of “periodic review of existing significant regulations.”

DATES: This regulation is effective on December 9, 2011.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Colleen Rathgeb, Office of Head Start, (202) 205-7378 (not a toll-free call). Deaf and hearing impaired individuals may call the Federal Dual Party Relay Service at 1-(800) 877-8339 between 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. Eastern time.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**I. Statutory Authority**

This final rule is published under the authority granted to the Secretary of Health and Human Services by sections 641, 645A(b)(12), 645A(d) and 644(c) of the Head Start Act (the Act) (42 U.S.C. 9801 *et seq.*), as amended by the Improving Head Start for School Readiness Act of 2007 (Pub. L. 110-134).

II. Background

The Head Start program is a national program administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), which promotes school

readiness of children from low-income families by enhancing their cognitive, physical, social, and emotional development through the provisions of health, educational, nutritional, social, and other services determined necessary based on family needs assessments.

The Head Start program provides grants to local public and private non-profit and for-profit agencies to provide comprehensive child development services to economically disadvantaged children and families, with a special focus on helping preschoolers develop the necessary skills for school success. The Early Head Start program established in FY 1995 serves families of economically disadvantaged children from birth to three years of age and pregnant women from such families based on the mounting evidence that indicate the great importance of the early years of a child's growth and development.

On December 12, 2007, the Improving Head Start for School Readiness Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-134) amended the Head Start Act (the Act) to direct HHS to recompute certain Head Start grants. The Head Start Act, as amended, establishes that Head Start grantees will be awarded grants for a five-year period and only grantees delivering high-quality services will be given additional five-year grants non-competitively. Section 641 of the Act requires the Secretary of HHS to develop and implement a system for designation renewal (*e.g.*, Designation Renewal System (DRS)) to determine if a Head Start agency is delivering a high-quality and comprehensive Head Start program that meets the educational, health, nutritional, and social needs of the children and families it serves. This regulation defines, for purposes of the Designation Renewal System, what comprises delivering a high quality comprehensive Head Start program—if a program does not meet any of the seven conditions, they are de facto a high quality program for purposes of the Designation Renewal System.

Section 641(c)(1) of the Act requires that the DRS be developed to determine whether a grantee is providing high-quality services and meets the program and financial management requirements and standards described in section 641A(a)(1) of the Act, based on:

- (A) Annual budget and fiscal management data;
- (B) Program review conducted under section 641A(c);
- (C) Annual audits required under section 647;
- (D) Classroom quality as measured under section 641A(c)(2)(F); and
- (E) Program Information Reports.

The Act also requires that the system is fair, consistent and transparent and that the Secretary periodically evaluate whether the criteria of the system are being applied in a manner that is transparent, reliable and valid.

This final rule responds to those requirements and was developed after consideration of public comments received in response to the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) issued September 22, 2010, in the **Federal Register** [75 FR 57704]. This final rule is also consistent with Executive Order 13563, section 6, which calls for “periodic review of existing significant regulations,” and which directs agencies to engage in “retrospective analysis of rules” in order to improve them “in accordance with what has been learned.” In brief, the NPRM proposed seven conditions that would signal that a Head Start or Early Head Start agency was not delivering high-quality and comprehensive services and “trigger” the grant for competition. The conditions in the NPRM were: one or more deficiencies under section 641A(c)(1)(A), (C), or (D) of the Act; failure to establish school readiness goals; failure to meet minimum thresholds on CLASS: Pre-K domains; revocation of a license to operate a center or program; suspension from the program; debarment from receiving Federal or State funds or disqualified from the Child and Adult Care Food Program; or, one or more material weaknesses or at risk for failing to function as a going concern. The NPRM also proposed adding an eighth criterion to ensure that a minimum threshold of 25 percent of grants would be subject to competition.

Head Start is the largest federal investment in early childhood education, serving nearly one million of our nation's most vulnerable young children and their families. It is the federal government's responsibility to make sure that these children and families get the highest quality services possible. This final rule makes structural changes in Head Start that will drive significant improvements in program quality. Specifically, for the first time in the history of Head Start, individual grantees whose programs fall short of certain standards will be required to compete with other organizations to continue receiving funding. Funds will be awarded to the organization that can best meet the needs of Head Start children and families.

III. Summary Description of Regulatory Provisions

The following is a summary of the most significant regulatory changes included in this final rule resulting from public comment. The Section-by-Section Discussion of the Regulations (Section IV) provides a detailed listing of the comments and responses. We considered each comment and where appropriate made amendments in this final rule. Specifically, changes include:

In § 1307.3 of the NPRM, ACF proposed that a minimum of 25 percent of grantees reviewed in each cycle would be required to compete and proposed adding an eighth condition to achieve this. In response to comments, this threshold is replaced in the final rule. The final rule retains the seven criteria for recompetition in section 1307.3 with some modification, and adds a second sub-part to the CLASS: Pre-K condition, but does not add an eighth criterion. Most significantly, with respect to the third criterion at § 1307.3(c), the final rule provides that, in addition to grantees that will be required to compete based on CLASS: Pre-K scores below minimum quality thresholds, those grantees reviewed by ACF in the same year that score in the lowest decile in any of the three domains of the Classroom Assessment Scoring System: Pre-K (CLASS: Pre-K) will also be required to compete. Taken together, these changes ensure rigorous competition in the Head Start program and provide an approach that is transparent and based on the most valid and reliable indicators of performance currently available to ACF. Current data from Head Start monitoring and CLASS reviews suggest that roughly a third of grantees would have been designated for competition based on the revised criteria. While there are limitations on the precision of estimates with current data, it is clear that this approach will hold grantees to high standards and lead to rigorous competition.

As discussed in the Section-by-Section Discussion that follows, in response to comments this final rule also revises definitions included in the NPRM; modifies the timeframe for the school readiness criteria; and modifies reporting requirements.

IV. Section-by-Section Discussion of Comments and Regulatory Provisions

This section provides a detailed discussion of the comments received on the proposed rule and describes changes made to the proposed rule. We received approximately 16,000 comments on the NPRM from Head Start grantees, parents, teachers and State associations;

national organizations; and some academic institutions and legal entities. Most comments focused on: the proposed 25 percent minimum requirement for recompetition; retrospective review criteria; proposed conditions related to licensing, deficiencies, and audits; and, the proposed timing and method for using CLASS: Pre-K. Many respondents submitted comments in support of competition, stating that requiring grantees to compete would ensure that Head Start and Early Head Start children across the country receive high-quality services and that dollars invested are spent well.

General Comments

Comments not attributable to specific sections of the regulation are discussed below.

Concerns Over Competition

1. *Comment:* Many respondents endorsed the principle that grantees not conducting high quality programs should be required to compete for further funding. However, others opposed competition among Head Start and Early Head Start grantees for a variety of reasons, including costs vs. benefits; hardship and stress for staff resulting from the loss of jobs and loss or disruption of employee benefits; disruption of services; and the possibility that grantees required to compete will be stigmatized. Some commenters stated that to avoid potential stigma it would be better to compete all programs. Additionally, commenters expressed concerns that recompetition could be a disincentive for organizations to collaborate with Head Start because of the potential instability of the funding.

Response: We appreciate the concerns expressed by commenters and the suggestions provided (discussed more specifically later in this section) to utilize alternative means of holding grantees accountable. However, the 2007 reauthorization of the Head Start Act required the establishment of five-year grants and a Designation Renewal System by which grantees would compete for renewed funding if they were not determined to be providing high quality services. We can assure commenters that we intend to make every effort to ensure continuity of services to children and families, although we acknowledge that it is possible that some short-term disruption of services might occur if and when service providers change.

We think it is important to note that requiring a Head Start or Early Head Start grantee to compete for continued

funding is not the same as taking a grant away or defunding a grantee. Requiring a grantee to compete means that if a grantee wants to continue to provide Head Start or Early Head Start services to the community, it must apply, along with any other entities that choose to do so, for on-going funding and demonstrate that it is the most capable entity to do so.

Use of Retroactive Data

2. *Comment:* We received many comments regarding the provision that most of the DRS conditions would be based on data regarding grantee performance starting on June 12, 2009. Commenters claimed that by considering pre-regulation events, ACF was imposing the DRS retroactively and in a manner inconsistent with Congressional intent, that ACF's delay in proposing the regulation should disqualify ACF from imposing retroactive requirements, and that the statute did not require ACF to consider events between June 12, 2009, and the effective date of the regulation. Some commenters objected to the consideration of performance beginning on June 12, 2009 for only certain conditions, such as the establishment of school readiness goals.

Response: In the NPRM we proposed, with one exception, application of data collected starting on June 12, 2009, because that is the date specified in the Act before which the system for designation renewal cannot apply. We have maintained in the final rule that data collected beginning on June 12, 2009, may be considered for all of the conditions, with the exception of the condition related to school readiness goals, as discussed later in this preamble, and the CLASS: Pre-K condition that we already proposed in the NPRM to apply after the effective date of the rule. The five conditions for which data collected prior to the effective date of the regulation will be considered are based on Head Start requirements that pre-date this regulation, and were known to grantees as requirements for which they would be held accountable.

Failure to comply with these requirements, even before this regulation was effective, could lead to adverse consequences, such as termination or suspension. Specifically with respect to licensing, Section 641A(a)(D)(i) requires that "facilities used by Head Start agencies for regularly scheduled * * * classroom activities shall meet or exceed State and local requirements concerning licensing for such facilities." These requirements to meet state and local licensing

standards are echoed in Head Start regulations 1306.30(c). Clearly the revocation of a license to operate—a licensing entity actually shutting down a center—is clear and direct evidence that a program is not meeting or exceeding state and local licensing requirements. With respect to disqualification from USDA to participate in the CACFP, Head Start regulations at 1304.23(b)(i) require that all programs “must use funds from the USDA Food and Consumer Services Child Nutrition Programs as the primary source of payment for meal services.” A program disqualified from CACFP would be unable to comply with this long standing requirement. With respect to audit findings potentially jeopardizing a Head Start grant pre-dating this regulation, the Act and existing Head Start regulations at § 1301.12 require an annual audit of all programs to ensure that statements are accurate, that they are complying with the terms and conditions of the grant and that financial and administrative procedures and controls have been installed and are operating effectively. On the “one deficiency” condition, the concept of a “deficiency” and the process for correcting a deficiency have been part of the Head Start Act (section 641A(e)) and the Head Start Performance Standards (45 CFR 1304.60) for many years. Deficiency was defined in Section 637 of the Act and a process for identifying and correcting deficiencies clarified and revised in Section 641A. Therefore, grantees reasonably had notice that a deficiency finding was important and could jeopardize their grant. Grantees also had notice before the adoption of the Designation Renewal System regulation that both debarment and suspension were evidence of programming that was not high quality because debarment is defined in section 637(2) of the Head Start Act as a deficiency and suspension was associated with violations of Head Start requirements under 45 CFR 1303.10(a). In addition, the Federal Uniform Administrative Requirements at 45 CFR 74.13 clearly states that “Federal agencies shall not award assistance to applicants that are debarred or suspended, or otherwise excluded from or ineligible for participation in Federal assistance programs under Executive Order 12549.”

We also believe that the Act gave grantees clear and sufficient notification of the potential consequences of failing to deliver a high quality and comprehensive Head Start program and that their performance beginning on

June 12, 2009, could be considered under the DRS to determine whether a grantee must recompile for a five-year grant. We believe that not considering important performance data as soon as allowable by the Act would delay this important mechanism for ensuring grantee accountability and could result in re-awarding grants non-competitively to entities that are not the best equipped to provide high-quality services in that community.

Designation Renewal System Final Decision

3. *Comment:* A number of commenters also expressed concern that the decision that a grantee must compete for renewal of funding would be final and suggested that grantees should have the ability to appeal the determination. Other commenters suggested that each condition should be appealable or correctable. Other comments stated that the requirement to compete could injure grantee's reputation which could result in a loss of funding from other sources and therefore due process rights should be afforded. (Condition-specific comments are discussed more in the Section-by-Section Discussion below.)

Response: Congress did not require that grantees designated to compete for further funding be given an opportunity to appeal. Congress did require appeals for grantees that are terminated or suspended for more than 30 days and for delegate agencies that are terminated or who have their applications rejected. Because Congress did not require appeal rights for grantees required to compete for further funding, apparently Congress did not believe that the requirement that a grantee compete for further funding was on a par with termination or other actions for which Congress did require appeals.

Additionally, all eligible entities that have not been terminated from providing Head Start or Early Head Start services in the preceding five years—including the grantees designated for competition—are able and encouraged to apply through that competition. Unlike a grant termination, a requirement to compete provides a mechanism for a current grantee to demonstrate its capacity to provide a high quality program while providing ACF the ability to shift funding to more capable entities if such entities exist in the community. Further, a grantee that competed and lost a competition would remain eligible for future competitions. Because of this the grantee that is required to compete for further funding is one whose level of compliance is sufficient to justify continuance in the

Head Start program, provided that there is no other organization in the same community that establishes, via a competitive process that it is better able to provide a high quality and comprehensive program. Thus the decision to require competition cannot reasonably be expected to damage the grantee's reputation in such a way as to deprive it of funding from another source.

In response to the suggestions for training and technical assistance for those grantees that meet one of the seven DRS conditions, we note that all grantees already receive training and technical assistance on a variety of related topics and grantees also may request special assistance as needed.

Large Grantees and Delegate Agencies

4. *Comment:* A number of commenters raised concerns about designation renewal as it relates to supergrantees (e.g., grantees that serve over 5,000 children or administer grants that cover a large geographic region) or large grantees that have a great number of programs or agencies that provide Head Start services on behalf of the grantee. Concerns were raised that large grantees are more likely to be required to compete because they have more classrooms and provide services to a greater number of families. Several commented that ACF should limit competition to only the service area found to have met one of the seven conditions, rather than requiring the grantee to recompile for its entire service area. Concerns that the problems of a single delegate agency would cause an entire grantee to compete were raised by a number of respondents.

Response: All grantees are responsible for ensuring that all children and families participating in the program receive high-quality services, regardless of how many children are served, where the children are served or by whom the children are directly served. Section 1304.51(i)(2), a longstanding regulation, requires grantees to establish and implement procedures for the on-going monitoring of their programs, regardless of the size or structure of that grantee. A grantee's failure to ensure high quality services are being provided to children that are served in any of their locations indicates that the grantee has failed to maintain a high-quality Head Start program through their on-going monitoring. Thus, we have made no changes in response to these comments.

Specifically with respect to deficiencies identified through Head Start monitoring, a deficiency reflects a very serious program violation. In a large grantee a deficiency would not be

cited for an isolated incident unless it is very severe or was not corrected when identified as a non-compliance. Since the statutory definition includes that a deficiency is a “systemic or substantial material failure,” it accounts for differences in the size of grantees in that an issue that might be material or systemic in a very small grantee may not meet the thresholds of material or systemic in a very large grantee. For example, ten child health records being incomplete in a program serving 20 children could indicate substantial material and systemic problems; however, ten child health records being incomplete in a program serving 10,000 children would not indicate substantial material and systemic problems.

Migrant and Seasonal Head Start Programs

5. *Comment:* A number of comments mentioned that the NPRM was silent on Migrant and Seasonal Head Start (MSHS) programs and questioned whether the rule applied to MSHS. Some thought that MSHS programs should be subject to competition under the same rules in place for non-MSHS programs while others requested special considerations for MSHS programs because of the unique challenges MSHS programs face delivering services to children of migrant and seasonal farm workers.

Some respondents expressed concern with the reliability and clarity of the seven conditions proposed in the NPRM for MSHS programs such as whether the CLASS: Pre-K conditions are culturally and linguistically appropriate for MSHS programs or other dual language learner children.

Response: The statute is clear that the length of all grants awarded under the Act is five years and that all Head Start grants should be subject to the DRS to determine if they are required to compete for their grants. Congress did not include an exception for MSHS programs. As a result, this entire rule applies to MSHS programs and we have not established separate conditions or a different standard for any program type. However, under § 1307.3(b)(2)(i), we allow programs operating less than 90 days, as many MSHS programs do, to aggregate and analyze their child-level assessment data at least two times within their operating program period, rather than at least three times per year as is required for other Head Start programs. ACF encourages programs facing difficulties with requirements where waivers are authorized under statute or current regulations to submit a request for a waiver.

Alternatives to the Proposed DRS

6. *Comment:* Some commenters offered alternative methods to determine which grantees should be required to compete. For example, several recommended an external review process similar to that used to review hospitals and healthcare organizations by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO). Others recommended alternative systems such as (1) Alternate criteria and an alternate timeline over the five-year grant period, (2) using a tiered system to rate grantees, (3) considering additional information such as national accreditation and (4) randomly assigning some grantees to competition.

Response: We appreciate the alternatives suggested by commenters. However, ACF does not believe that any of the systems proposed could be implemented in a fair, consistent and reliable manner within the parameters of the Act. We continue to believe the system for designation renewal proposed in the NPRM, with the adaptations made in this final rule, provides a fair, transparent and evidence-based approach for determining whether Head Start and Early Head Start agencies are delivering high-quality and comprehensive programs that meet the educational, health, nutritional, and social needs of the children and families they serve and meet program and financial management requirements and standards.

V. Section-by-Section Discussion of Comments and the Final Rule

Proposed § 1307.1—Purpose and Scope

1. *Comment:* Some commenters questioned the authority to apply the Designation Renewal System to Early Head Start grantees.

Response: HHS has the authority to establish requirements for the scope and design of Early Head Start programs under section 645A(b)(12) of the Act and to establish requirements for the time, manner, and content of applications under section 645A(d) of the Act. ACF believes that requiring Early Head Start grantees that are not providing high-quality, comprehensive services to compete for further funding is necessary to assure that all children receive high-quality services under the program.

Proposed § 1307.2—Definitions

1. *Comment:* A number of comments were received on definitions proposed in the NPRM. Commenters requested modification of the proposed definitions

of “agency” and “material weakness.” Others requested that we add new definitions including: “aggregate child assessment data,” “child-level assessment data,” “Migrant and Seasonal Head Start,” “redesignation assessment,” and “school readiness goals.”

Response: Based on the comments received, we have added definitions of the following terms to the rule: “aggregate child-level assessment data,” “child-level assessment data,” and “school readiness goals.” For the reasons explained below, we also have removed the proposed terms: “designated ACF official” and “material weakness.” We also made a minor technical change to the definition of “transition period” to conform to other changes in the final rule.

2. *Comment:* Commenters stated that the proposed definition of “agency” is inconsistent with the definitions of “Head Start agency” in 45 CFR part 1301 and the definition of “Head Start agency” in the proposed regulation. Commenters stated that ACF should add the word “local” to the definition of “agency” to make it correct.

Response: We have not modified this definition because the term “agency” is being adopted in part 1307 to refer to both Head Start and Early Head Start grantees. Inserting the term “local” in the definition would make the term inapplicable to Early Head Start grantees. Under section 645A(d) of the Act, an organization does not have to qualify as a “local” organization in order to be funded under the Early Head Start program. The definition of “agency” in 45 CFR part 1301 was adopted in 1979, before establishment of the Early Head Start program in 1995. In future regulations, ACF will be proposing changes to that definition and several other provisions of Part 1301 that are now obsolete.

3. *Comment:* Commenters suggested that, for the sake of consistency, ACF use the term “responsible HHS official,” which is used in other Head Start regulations, instead of “designated ACF official.”

Response: As suggested, ACF has changed the term used throughout this final rule to “responsible HHS official” to be consistent with other regulations. As such, we also have deleted the definition of “designated ACF official” proposed in the NPRM.

4. *Comment:* Commenters suggested adopting the definition of “material weakness” in the Government Accountability Office “Government Auditing Standards,” in place of the definition proposed in the NPRM.

Response: In the final rule, we are deleting the proposed definition of material weakness since, as discussed below, we are modifying § 1307.3(g) to remove a finding of material weakness as a condition for recompetition, as had been proposed in the NPRM.

5. *Comment:* Commenters also suggested that “redesignation assessment” be a defined term in the final regulation. Commenters expressed confusion about the process of the designation review or assessment.

Response: We have modified § 1307.7 to clarify what the designation review entails, *i.e.*, that it is a review by ACF of grantee data to determine if one or more of the conditions specified under § 1307.3 were met by the agency’s program during the relevant time periods also described in that section.

6. *Comment:* Commenters asked for a definition of “school readiness goals” as used under proposed § 1307.3(b)(2).

Response: We have added a definition to the rule to specify that “school readiness goals” mean the expectations of children’s status and progress across domains of learning and literacy development, cognition and general knowledge, approaches to learning, physical well-being and motor development, and social and emotional development that will improve their readiness for kindergarten. This definition is consistent with guidance from the Office of Head Start, section 641A(g) of the Act, and draws from comments.

7. *Comment:* Some commenters asked about what constituted “child-level assessment data” as the term was used in proposed § 1307.3(b)(2). Specifically, commenters asked if the term includes only data gathered through direct standardized assessment of children.

Response: The definition added in the final rule clarifies that “child-level assessment data” means “the data collected by an agency on an individual child from one or more valid and reliable assessments of a child’s status and progress, including but not limited to direct assessment, structured observations, checklists, staff- or parent-report measures, and portfolio records or work samples.” This definition is intended to make it clear that we are not imposing a new requirement to use only direct standardized assessment data; rather, agencies may use any one of a number of different methods to gather child-level assessment data (including but not limited to the methods identified in the definition). This is consistent with long standing Head Start regulations at § 1304.20(b), (d) and (e) on on-going assessment of children.

8. *Comment:* Some commenters requested that “aggregate child-level assessment data” be defined to understand the term as it was used in proposed § 1307.3(b)(2).

Response: In response to comments, we have added a definition of “aggregate child-level assessment data” to mean “the data collected by an agency on the status and progress of the children it serves that have been combined to provide summary information about groups of children enrolled in specific classrooms, centers, home-based or other options, groups, or setting, or other groups of children such as dual language learners or to provide summary information by specific domains of development.” This definition will help programs understand how to utilize this data to understand the status and progress of children in their program and implement appropriate program improvements. It is consistent with best practices in the early childhood education field.

9. *Comment:* Some respondents requested that ACF include a definition of Migrant and Seasonal Head Start (MSHS) and proposed the following definition: “A MSHS agency is an entity of a local public or private not-for-profit organization, which is designed by ACF to operate programs that serve children from birth to compulsory school age.”

Response: The term “Migrant or Seasonal Head Start Program” is defined in section 637(17) of the Act and therefore we do not have the authority to change the definition of this term through regulation.

Proposed § 1307.3—Basis for determining whether a Head Start agency will be subject to an open competition. (Note that proposed § 1307.3(a) and (c) have been removed in the final rule. As a result, proposed § 1307.3(b)(1) to (7) have been redesignated as final § 1307.3(a) to (g).)

Proposed § 1307.3(a)—Minimum of 25 Percent

1. *Comment:* The vast majority of comments received on the NPRM pertained to the proposed criterion to ensure that a minimum of 25 percent of grantees are required to compete each year. Respondents stated that the 25 percent requirement is arbitrary, capricious, and unfair. Many of these respondents claimed the minimum percent results in an unfair quota system. Some expressed concern that the quota itself rather than the quality of programs would drive decisions. Others stated that quotas in almost any setting generally are perceived as leading to unfair and inappropriate

determinations and are inconsistent with the intent to identify individual low-performing grantees for competition. Respondents also stated that the approach is not transparent because it fails to articulate a specific standard of quality that programs can aim to meet. Some respondents stated that they may be inclined to support the 25 percent or some minimum percent if it was demonstrated using relevant data how this percent was derived.

Other respondents expressed concern that the standards for running a successful program could change during the school year to meet the 25 percent minimum. Commenters noted that Congress specifically required the development of a merit-based system, and that competing 25 percent of all grantees reviewed in a given year regardless of the quality of those programs does not meet the statutory requirement for a program-by-program determination of whether “a Head Start grantee is successfully delivering a high-quality and comprehensive Head Start program.”

The most frequently expressed consequence of the 25 percent minimum is that it could cause high-quality programs to be required to compete for continued funding.

Other respondents requested more clarification on this provision. Specifically, a number said it is not clear from the NRPM whether the proposed 25 percent minimum is a national figure or whether it would be applied equally across all twelve Federal regions. Others offered alternatives to the minimum 25 percent provision. Some recommended ACF use standard, objective, absolute measures only. Others suggested that ACF establish a new review system that would recognize high quality and innovation and “weed out” the lowest performing programs.

Respondents also offered suggestions if the 25 percent minimum remains in the final rule. Some asked that high performers be exempt from competition and that the remaining 25 percent of grantees be chosen by lottery. Others suggested creating a tiered system of quality, which would identify programs along a quality spectrum rather than drawing a single line between high- and low-quality programs. There were also a number of comments in favor of the 25 percent minimum noting it would ensure robust levels of competition and drive all programs to strive for excellence. A few commenters suggested a higher percentage requirement.

Response: ACF carefully considered all the comments received and we have

replaced the 25 percent minimum provision in the final rule with a revised CLASS: Pre-K condition. The revised two-part condition will ensure robust competition and guard against potential score inflation, using this valid, evidence based classroom evaluation tool. As discussed further below, under the final rule, in addition to those programs that score below a minimum threshold, programs that score in the bottom ten percent in any of the three domains of classroom quality measured by CLASS: Pre-K will be required to compete for further funding. This will ensure that standards remain high, but that grantees are held to objective, meaningful standards. Furthermore, to respond to comments received that the 25 percent provision could result in high-performing programs being required to compete, the CLASS-based criteria further stipulates that in the unlikely event that a program that scores in the bottom decile in a domain but whose score in the domain meets the “standards of excellence” will not be required to compete.

Taken together, the revised CLASS-based criteria and the other six conditions meet the same goal of ensuring high standards and driving continuous quality improvement, which was specified in the NPRM. Namely, these criteria ensure robust competition and, based on currently available data, will result in roughly a third of all programs being designated for competition. Additionally these criteria are transparent and guard against potential score inflation while addressing legitimate concerns raised by commenters.

Proposed § 1307.3(b)(1)—Deficiency (Note that proposed § 1307.3(b)(1) has been changed to § 1307.3(a) in the final rule.)

1. *Comment:* A significant number of comments received related to the proposed condition that an agency that has been determined by ACF to have one or more deficiencies on a single review conducted under section 641A(c)(1)(A), (C), or (D) of the Act would be required to compete. Some commenters shared support for the proposal, while other respondents stated that there is insufficient data on monitoring findings available to evaluate the merits of this condition.

Many respondents stated that the definition of deficiency is unclear. A number of these respondents said ACF should publish a list of deficiencies on its Web site annually.

Response: In response to concerns that there is insufficient data on monitoring findings available and

suggestions that ACF should publish a list of deficiencies on an annual basis, we note that we publish an annual report that provides a description of the monitoring review process, a summary of findings of the monitoring reviews conducted in each fiscal year (including a list showing the number of noncompliances and deficiencies by Head Start requirement), the outcomes of follow-up actions on grantees with required corrective actions, and any recent steps taken regarding monitoring and program integrity. The annual report on Head Start monitoring can be found at the following link: <http://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/>.

2. *Comment:* Other respondents noted that there are inconsistencies in the OHS monitoring review system and process for determining deficiencies. As a result, they believe the criteria for determining a deficiency finding is subjective and varies among on-site monitoring teams or the ACF official. ACF received nearly 5,000 comments related to monitoring reviews. A number of Tribes noted that many reviewers do not understand the concept of Tribal sovereignty.

Response: ACF stands behind the integrity of the monitoring review process used for all Head Start and Early Head Start grantees. As required by the Act, OHS consistently reviews and revises its monitoring process and protocol. Each year, OHS makes some changes to its monitoring protocol and trains all reviewers on the changes. In order to ensure interrater reliability, OHS annually trains reviewers before the monitoring year begins. The determination that a finding constitutes a deficiency is not made on-site by monitoring review teams, but rather is made after OHS and ACF experts and senior staff conduct a deliberative and rigorous review of the evidence. The results of the monitoring process are tested when grantees that have been terminated based on a failure to correct deficiencies appeal their terminations. In the overwhelming majority of these appeals, ACF’s judgment that a deficiency existed, and that the grantee had failed to correct the deficiency, have been upheld by the Departmental Appeals Board. These rulings have often been made without the necessity of conducting a hearing because the grantee has not challenged ACF’s factual findings. When a program is cited for a deficiency, it is an indication of a significant failure to meet program requirements. We believe that when a program fails to meet these standards, it is entirely appropriate to require them to compete for funding to determine if

children would be better served by a different entity.

3. *Comment:* Other comments objected to the standard of one deficiency triggering competition. Some respondents stated that ACF has not articulated clearly its rationale for using a single deficiency condition.

Response: As stated in the preamble to the NPRM, ACF firmly believes that a grantee determined to have one or more deficiencies in a single review has demonstrated that it does not meet the requirement of being a high-quality program. ACF believes it is a reasonable standard that programs identified as having a deficiency, which, in summary, is defined as a systemic or material failure to meet program performance standards, a systemic or material failure of the governing body of an agency to fully exercise its legal and fiduciary responsibilities, or an unresolved area of noncompliance, should be required to compete for funding to determine if they are the most capable entity to provide Head Start or Early Head Start services to that community. This condition also is grounded in the Secretary’s Advisory Committee’s recommendations related to “Key Quality Indicators.” It is important to note that as stated in the NPRM, ACF will consider data from triennial reviews, follow-up reviews, and other reviews—and not first-year reviews.

It is ACF’s position that grantees should have systems in place to avoid the types of failures that constitute deficiencies as defined in the Act, including the ability to resolve a noncompliance in the specified corrective action timeframe before it is considered a deficiency.

4. *Comment:* Some respondents stated that different deficiencies do not represent problems of equal severity; some are more serious or systemic issues than others. These respondents argued that establishing a specific number of deficiencies to trigger competition is inappropriate because of differences in the severity of problems identified as deficiencies. Some respondents stated that only matters that present a systemic threat to health and safety or acts of financial irresponsibility should be considered deficiencies for purposes of competition.

Response: While it is true that deficiencies can reflect problems of varying levels of severity, all deficiencies represent a significant failure to provide services consistent with Head Start Program Performance Standards and therefore it is appropriate to require a competition to determine if

the current grantee or another entity is the most qualified provider in that community.

5. *Comment:* A large number of respondents stated that grantees should have the opportunity to appeal deficiencies before a grantee is required to compete.

Response: The Act does not provide for an appeal of deficiency findings, unlike terminations and suspensions lasting more than 30 days. Although there is no statutory right to an appeal, grantees currently have the opportunity to discuss the progress of the monitoring review while the review team is on site. Although the final determination is not made during the on-site review, grantees consistently are informed of the opportunity to provide additional input when concerns are identified while the team is on-site.

6. *Comment:* Some respondents recommended that a weighting system be applied for findings from unannounced visits versus those found during announced monitoring reviews. Some respondents recommended that ACF revise the condition to focus on a pattern of deficiencies, deficiencies based on their severity, deficiencies that directly impact services to children and families, or multiple deficiencies in a single review.

Response: In 2007, Congress specifically added authority in section 641A(c)(1)(D) of the Act for ACF to conduct unannounced site inspections and consistent with this the number of unannounced reviews has increased as an added quality assurance measure. Programs should always be following Program Performance Standards and be ready for a review at any time. Grantees are always required to follow requirements of the Act and regulations and can be cited for not complying with regulations at any time during the year.

While we appreciate the comments received on this provision, the final rule maintains the provision as proposed. As stated above, a deficiency is by definition a "substantial or systemic material failure." ACF firmly stands behind the integrity of the monitoring and review process through which deficiencies are established and this has been consistently validated by rulings supporting ACF findings in the appeals process. ACF strongly believes that a grantee found to have a deficiency should compete to determine if it or another entity is the strongest provider in the community.

Proposed § 1307.3(b)(2)—School Readiness Goals (Note that proposed § 1307.3(b)(2) has been changed to § 1307.3(b) in the final rule.)

1. *Comment:* Many comments were received related to the establishment of goals and utilization of data on children's school readiness. While the majority of commenters expressed support for this requirement, numerous commenters raised concerns about how the condition will be implemented. For example, nearly all of the comments received on this condition requested that ACF issue guidance to clarify the requirements and explain how grantees' adherence to those requirements will be measured (discussed in further detail below). Many of the commenters also recommended that ACF not implement the condition until after such guidance has been issued and training and technical assistance has been provided to grantees.

Response: We agree with these concerns and have revised the date of implementation of the condition to be after the effective date of the final rule. Therefore, in evaluating whether a grantee has met this condition, we will not rely on data beginning on June 12, 2009, as had been proposed in the NPRM, but rather beginning on the effective date of this final rule. In the NPRM, ACF proposed that grantees would be evaluated on establishing school readiness goals (§ 1307.3(b)(1)) at the June 2009 date, and on the steps to achieve school readiness (§ 1307.3(b)(2)) after the effective date of the regulation. We have changed the final rule to reflect that all of § 1307.3(b) related to school readiness will be considered after the effective date of this regulation. Since the publication of the NPRM in September 2010, there has been steady communication with Head Start grantees about school readiness goals through webcasts, two national institutes in February and October of 2011, training and technical assistance materials (including The Guide to Resources for Developing School Readiness Goals) and other material created by the National Center for Quality Teaching and Learning (<http://eckkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/tta-system/teaching>). We also will continue to provide technical assistance and other supports for implementation of this condition.

Establishing and using school readiness goals are central to providing high-quality services to children and families, and the high quality implementation of activities to meet this requirement will be the focus of training, technical assistance and on-

going oversight by federal staff. However, compliance with the requirements and determinations about whether grantees meet the school readiness goals condition of the DRS will only be measured by evidence collected in reviews conducted under section 641A(c) of the Head Start Act. Evidence in these reviews is collected by monitoring teams, including regional staff, but determinations regarding evidence collected in any reviews are made only by the responsible HHS official.

2. *Comment:* Numerous commenters requested that ACF issue guidance on the implementation of the requirement to establish and take steps to achieve school readiness goals. For example, many of these comments requested clarification on the definition of "school readiness goals," what they should look like, how to determine what they should look like, and how to measure children's progress against them. Some commenters suggested that ACF establish national goals and benchmarks for children's school readiness that would be applied to all grantees. Other commenters stated that there should not be a uniform definition because what it means to be ready for school may vary by State, community, or population.

Response: In response to these comments on the need for a definition, we have added a definition of "school readiness goals" to the final rule. The definition clarifies that school readiness goals are expectations of children's status and progress across domains of language and literacy development, cognition and general knowledge, approaches to learning, physical well-being and motor development, and social and emotional development that will improve their readiness for kindergarten. This definition is consistent with section 641A(g) of the Act and guidance provided by the Office of Head Start and draws on comments received. With respect to comments on national goals, in section 641A(g)(2)(A) the Act requires that school readiness goals be "agency determined."

3. *Comment:* Some commenters were unclear about whether the goals for improving the school readiness of children were meant to be individual plans for each child or global goals for all children in a program. Some commenters misinterpreted this section in the NPRM as requiring grantees to meet benchmarks for children's outcomes and progress, rather than requiring grantees to demonstrate how child-level assessment data is used to individualize children's experiences and inform continuous quality improvement. Others asked for guidance

around how to analyze school readiness data and requested that training and technical assistance be provided to increase grantees' capacity for analyzing child-level assessment data. Some also asked for ACF to provide a schedule that includes when grantees should analyze child-level assessment data within the year (e.g., within the first 45 days of the program year).

Response: In response to these comments on program or individual child goals, we have clarified in the final rule that the School Readiness Goals are for improving the school readiness of children in their program and are global or program goals for all of their children. We also reorganized the provision in the final rule to make it clearer that individual child-level data is critical in how programs take steps to help each individual child to make progress and to achieve overall program school readiness goals. Specifically for individual children, programs must analyze individual child-level data in order to determine each child's status and progress on those goals in order to individualize instruction for those children and to inform parents and families. Furthermore, we clarify in the final rule that aggregated child-level assessment data must be used to inform curriculum, instruction, professional development, program design, and other program decisions.

4. *Comment:* Some commenters requested guidance on the process for aligning school readiness goals with the Head Start Child Outcomes Framework (Framework). In particular, commenters were concerned about the requirement to align with the Framework because, at the time the NPRM was open for public comment, the Framework was undergoing revision by ACF.

Response: ACF since has published the revised framework (now called the Head Start Child Development and Early Learning Framework (available at http://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/tta-system/teaching/eecd/Assessment/Child%20Outcomes/HS_Revised_Child_Outcomes_Framework.pdf)). We also have addressed these concerns in the OHS training and technical assistance, which discusses grantees' responsibilities and processes for ensuring alignment between agency-established school readiness goals and the revised framework.

5. *Comment:* Other commenters had concerns about using the Early Head Start Performance Measures Framework in determining children's status on the child competencies. In particular, there were questions about whether grantees need to set goals and measure progress on "parents as the primary nurturer"

and "parent-child relationships" as described in the Framework.

Response: In response to these comments, the final rule clarifies that children's progress on the five essential domains is what should be measured by both Head Start and Early Head Start grantees. While the Framework is comprehensive and includes many elements, it is organized so that all the elements fit under the five essential domains of child development. Programs will continue to be instructed on using the essential domains as a framework for their goals and assessment of meeting the goals.

6. *Comment:* Some commenters misinterpreted the language in the NPRM as requiring grantees to conduct a formal assessment of children three times per year (or two times per year for programs operating less than 90 days), rather than requiring them to aggregate and examine child-level assessment data regardless of the method of assessment three times each year.

Response: In response to these concerns, ACF has added a definition of "child-level assessment data" to the final regulation. We also have addressed these comments in the training and technical assistance ACF provides by including information about the methods and types of assessment, assessment instruments, and other strategies for understanding children's development and learning that grantees should utilize in meeting the requirements to establish and take steps to achieve school readiness goals. Training and technical assistance also included a clear distinction between the process of child assessment and the process for collecting, aggregating, and analyzing child-level assessment data.

7. *Comment:* Numerous comments were received related to how programs are to show compliance with the requirement to establish and take steps to achieve school readiness goals and utilize data for individualization and program improvement. Specifically, commenters requested guidance on what information needs to be documented and maintained to demonstrate compliance; how programs can self-assess; and what criteria ACF will use to evaluate compliance.

Response: We appreciate these suggestions and drew on them in preparing technical assistance for grantees, which includes information regarding how grantees can self-assess, how they can examine school readiness goals as part of ongoing monitoring and use that information to guide program improvements to curricula and professional development, and how grantees can document and demonstrate

compliance with these requirements for the triennial monitoring review. Additional information is available to grantees in the monitoring protocol.

Proposed § 1307.3(b)(3)—Classroom Assessment Scoring System (CLASS): Pre-K (Note that proposed § 1307.3(b)(3) has been changed to § 1307.3(c) in the final rule.)

Section 641A(c)(2)(F) of the Act requires the Secretary to include as part of the Head Start monitoring review process "a valid and reliable research based observational instrument, implemented by qualified individuals with demonstrated reliability, that assesses classroom quality, including assessing multiple dimensions of teacher-child interactions that are linked to positive child development and later achievement." Section 641(c)(1)(D) requires that such an instrument be used as part of the system for designation renewal. CLASS: Pre-K, a system that uses observation to rate the interactions between adults and children in the classroom as high-, middle- or low-quality, meets the statutory requirements for "a valid and reliable research-based observational instrument." Before selecting an instrument to fulfill this requirement, ACF consulted with leading early childhood assessment experts who all advised that the CLASS: Pre-K was the instrument that best met the statutory requirement. The Conference Report accompanying the Act also suggested that ACF consider using the CLASS: Pre-K (H.R. Conference Report No. 220–439 at 111 (2007), as reprinted in 2007 U.S.C.A.N. 442, 462). Ultimately, ACF selected the CLASS: Pre-K instrument because, as discussed in the "CLASS Implementation Guide: Measuring and Improving Classroom Interactions in Early Childhood Settings" CLASS: Pre-K has been validated by over ten years of research in educational settings.

1. *Comment:* ACF received a large number of comments related to CLASS: Pre-K. While there was general support for the tool, some commenters raised a range of concerns related to using CLASS: Pre-K for program accountability purposes.

Response: As discussed in the CLASS: Pre-K manual, the purpose of CLASS: Pre-K is to measure "the quality of the classroom environment" and uses of CLASS: Pre-K include research, accountability efforts, program planning and evaluation, and professional development and supervision. ACF recognizes that while CLASS: Pre-K was developed for a range of purposes, it has been used primarily for research and professional development purposes. It is

also being used in some state accountability and quality improvement efforts in Quality Rating and Improvement Systems, in which CLASS scores are used as a measure in rating the quality of an early childhood program. ACF is working closely with the developers to ensure CLASS: Pre-K is used in ways that inform programs and accurately reflect classroom quality.

2. *Comment:* A number of respondents requested that ACF delay the inclusion of CLASS: Pre-K in the Designation Renewal System. Respondents stated that CLASS: Pre-K has not been in use long enough with Head Start grantees to elevate scores to such high importance and that the science has not provided a basis yet for selecting the threshold for competition. Others said it should not be implemented until after the transition period in order to hold all grantees to the same standard.

Response: While we appreciate the public comments received on the timing for considering CLASS: Pre-K, ACF has decided not to delay the inclusion of CLASS: Pre-K as a condition for designation renewal due to the critical importance of classroom quality. As was included in the NPRM, the CLASS: Pre-K condition will be implemented in the second year of the transition period using data from observations conducted after the effective date of the final rule. However, no grantees will be awarded non-competitive extensions without being evaluated against the two-part CLASS criterion. We based the decision to utilize CLASS in the Designation Renewal System on the following: (1) Research has shown that teacher-child interaction is critical for children's social and academic development, (2) a measure of classroom quality is critical to ensuring that children are in high quality programs, and (3) there is an extensive research base for CLASS: Pre-K. ACF notified grantees in August 2008 that CLASS: Pre-K would begin to be used in Head Start monitoring reviews (see ACF-IM-HS-08-11). In addition, ACF has provided all grantees the opportunity to be trained on the protocol and grantees have been monitored on CLASS: Pre-K instrument for two years. Moreover, ACF-IM-HS-08-21 provided further information regarding the importance of child-teacher interaction. ACF also provides training resources to each Head Start grantee as part of its annual funding, consistent with requirements in the Act. Finally, ACF's inclusion of a relative threshold, as well as a minimum threshold of quality and a standard of excellence, are responsive to comments about the current state of the science.

While research has not yet identified a specific CLASS score necessary to impact positive outcomes, research has shown, (1) That low levels of quality are not related to children's outcomes, and (2) that there is no "good enough" level of quality above which additional quality improvements do not matter for children's outcomes (*i.e.*, higher levels of quality are related to better outcomes for children) (Burchinal, M., Xue, Y., Tien, H., Auger, A., & Mashburn, A. (March, 2011)).

3. *Comment:* A number of respondents raised concerns with the use and reliability of CLASS: Pre-K with culturally and linguistically diverse classrooms. Some respondents commented that CLASS: Pre-K is inappropriate with specific populations or programs, such as American Indian/Alaska Native, Migrant and Seasonal Head Start, or dual language learners.

Response: Research consistently shows that children in classrooms with higher CLASS: Pre-K scores demonstrate more positive social and early academic development. (Burchinal, M., Vandergrift, N., Pianta, R., & Mashburn, A. (2010), and Burchinal, M., Xue, Y., Tien, H., Auger, A., & Mashburn, A. (March, 2011)). While the CLASS: Pre-K was not designed to measure specific practices in multi-lingual classrooms, the tool has been used in classrooms with diverse populations. For example, findings from the National Center for Early Development and Learning (NCELD)'s research conducted in nearly 700 pre-kindergarten classrooms and 700 kindergarten classrooms, including linguistically diverse classrooms, suggest that CLASS: Pre-K functions well as an assessment of the quality of teacher-child interactions in classrooms with language diversity, and that CLASS: Pre-K predicts gains in dual language learners children's school readiness skills (Downer, 2011). ACF will continue to examine concerns regarding the use of CLASS: Pre-K in culturally and linguistically diverse classes. ACF is providing additional cross-cultural training to CLASS: Pre-K reviewers to ensure reviewers are familiar with the culture of the families served and that they are fluent in the predominant teaching language used in the class where they conduct observations.

4. *Comment:* Some respondents raised other concerns with the CLASS: Pre-K instrument itself, aside from culture or language. Respondents stated, for example, that CLASS: Pre-K scores are reliable within one number above or below the actual score and that CLASS: Pre-K was developed with a national norming sample and data primarily

from State-funded pre-kindergarten programs.

Response: ACF is confident of the reliability and appropriateness of the CLASS: Pre-K tool for use in Head Start classrooms based on the extensive and growing use of the instrument to assess a wide range of early childhood programs (*e.g.*, in numerous research studies as well as State Quality Rating and Improvement Systems) and ACF's experience using the instrument over the last 2 years. With respect to concerns about the norming sample used for the development of CLASS: Pre-K, we note that the developers included Head Start programs among the sample of programs they tested.

5. *Comment:* ACF specifically requested comments on alternative methods to the CLASS: Pre-K condition, including the use of an absolute threshold versus a relative threshold that compares each grantee's score to the scores of other grantees reviewed in the same year, or the use of different absolute thresholds for each domain. A smaller subset of respondents commented on these issues. Those in support of absolute thresholds emphasized that identifying low-performing grantees is achieved best by defining a minimum level of quality all grantees must meet. Those recommending a relative threshold indicated that comparing grantees to their peers is the most appropriate approach, particularly absent clear research indicating what an absolute threshold should be. Several respondents proposed using national averages to determine scores to trigger competition or focusing on significant variances from the national averages.

Some respondents asked for further clarification on what was meant by "low" scores or requested a justification for why the proposed scores were chosen. Other respondents commented that the proposed scores for competition establish either unrealistic standards in some domains or inadequate standards of quality in other domains.

Response: In response to comments, ACF has revised the proposed CLASS: Pre-K condition from being solely an absolute threshold of scores below a 3 on any of the three CLASS: Pre-K domains (Emotional Support, Instructional Support, and Classroom Organization) during the two most recent CLASS: Pre-K observations to a two-part criterion, that consists of both a relative and an absolute threshold based on the most recent CLASS: Pre-K observation for all three domains of CLASS: Pre-K.

Specifically, ACF will require grantees whose average scores across

classrooms fall in the lowest 10 percent on any of the three CLASS: Pre-K domains in that year to compete. ACF will determine the lowest deciles by comparing the scores in each of the three CLASS: Pre-K domains of all grantees reviewed in the same year under section 641A(c)(1)(A), (C), and (D). If a program scores in the bottom 10 percent of all Head Start programs, this indicates that the vast majority of organizations operating Head Start are providing a higher quality program for children. For a program with an average score in the lowest ten percent in the domain of Emotional Support, it means that ninety percent of Head Start programs assessed were shown to be doing a better job helping children develop positive relationships, enjoyment of learning, and appropriate levels of independence. For a program with an average score in the lowest ten percent in Classroom Organization it means that ninety percent of Head Start programs assessed were rated higher on how well teachers manage classrooms to maximize learning and keep children engaged. And for a program with an average score in the lowest ten percent in the domain of Instructional Support, it means that ninety percent of Head Start programs were assessed to be doing a better job promoting children's thinking and problem solving, using feedback to deepen understanding and helping children develop more complex language skills. If ninety percent of Head Start programs are doing better in these areas, it is certainly reasonable to require that these programs compete to determine if there is another provider in that community that can provide children a higher quality experience.

In addition, the final rule establishes a minimum quality threshold, or "floor," for each of the three domains under § 1307.3(c)(1). Grantees will be required to compete if, in the most recent CLASS: Pre-K observation, the average score across all classrooms observed by ACF in any CLASS: Pre-K domain falls below the minimum quality threshold for that domain established in the regulations, even if it does not fall into the lowest 10 percent of grantees assessed on that domain. For reasons described below, for the Emotional Support domain, the minimum quality threshold is an average score across all classrooms of a 4. For the Instructional Support domain, the minimum quality threshold is an average score across all classrooms of a 2. For the Classroom Organization domain, the minimum quality threshold is an average score across all classrooms of a 3.

ACF sets a clear minimum quality threshold grantees must achieve, consistent with research that demonstrates the lack of improvement in child outcomes when the quality of child-teacher interactions measured by the CLASS fell below certain levels in the different CLASS domains. There is a growing body of research showing that at least moderate quality is necessary in Instructional Support for improving children's outcomes (*i.e.*, there is no evidence demonstrating a link between CLASS Instructional Support scores and children's outcomes when CLASS Instructional Support scores fall below a 2). Conversely, research suggests moderate to high-quality is necessary in Emotional Support for improving children's outcomes. (See, for example, Burchinal, M., Vandergrift, N., Pianta, R., & Mashburn, A. (2010). Threshold analysis of association between child care quality and child outcomes for low-income children in pre-kindergarten programs. *Early Childhood Research Quarterly*, 25(2), 166–176.) Based on this research, as well as comments received on the NPRM, we consulted the CLASS manual to identify the CLASS scores that most closely correspond to "at least moderate quality" for the Instructional Support domain and "moderate to high quality" for Emotional Support domain. As a result, we revised the minimum thresholds for Instructional Support and Emotional Support proposed in the NPRM (*i.e.*, 2 for Instructional Support and 4 for Emotional Support). The minimum threshold for Classroom Organization stays at 3, the same as the NPRM.

Finally, ACF is establishing an exceptional level of quality to ensure that the relative threshold does not result in exceptionally high quality programs being required to compete. In the unlikely event that a grantee's score in a domain falls in the lowest 10 percent but the score equals or exceeds the exceptional level of quality, then the grantee will not be required to compete on the basis of its score on that domain. The exceptional level of -quality threshold or standard of excellence for each three CLASS: Pre-K domains is an average score across all classrooms of 6 or above. ACF selected this particular threshold because the developers of the CLASS: Pre-K established these scores on the instrument's seven point scale expressly to identify those grantees functioning at the highest levels of quality (with scores of 1 to two being in the low range; three to five in the mid-range; and six to seven in the high range of quality). The following is an example

of how the absolute thresholds would work in conjunction with the relative threshold in Emotional Support. The lowest 10 percent of grantees as well as all grantees that have an average score below a 4 will be required to recompile based on their Emotional Support average score. If more than 10 percent of grantees had an average score in that domain below a 4, all of those grantees would have to compete. If a grantee in the lowest 10 percent in that domain had an average score of 6 or above, they would not be required to compete on the basis of the Emotional Support score because they have achieved the exceptional quality threshold in that domain. Grantees with an average score between a 4 and a 6 on Emotional Support but that are not in the lowest 10 percent would not be required to compete on the basis of their Emotional Support score.

In summary, this revised CLASS condition combines the merits of both the relative and absolute threshold concepts. It includes a relative threshold, which is responsive to comments that research has not yet identified the specific threshold of quality that is needed to impact positive outcomes, while recognizing research showing that there is no "good enough" level of quality (*i.e.*, higher levels of quality are related to better outcomes for children) (Burchinal, M., Xue, Y., Tien, H., Auger, A., & Mashburn, A. (March, 2011)). It also guards against score inflation, which, if it occurred, would result in less rigorous standards over time. The rule also sets a minimum quality threshold based on research findings that show a minimum level of quality must be achieved before positive changes can be made in children's outcomes and it establishes a high-quality standard above which grantees would be exempt from competition. In setting the minimum quality thresholds and exceptionally high-quality standards ACF compared CLASS: Pre-K scores for Head Start programs to national data and to data on other early childhood programs, examined the CLASS: Pre-K user manual, considered the Office of Head Start's expectations for what should be taking place in early childhood classrooms, and embraced the latest research findings.

As will be discussed in more detail in Section § 1307.8, ACF is implementing a significantly improved approach to each grantees' CLASS assessment including even more rigorous training and reliability assurance, a more rigorous random sampling of each grantee's classes to determine which to observe, and more consistent protocols for implementation. For these reason,

determinations for designation renewal will be made based on the most recent CLASS: Pre-K observations, rather than the two most recent CLASS: Pre-K observations as was proposed in the NPRM.

6. *Comment:* A number of respondents had questions about whether or how the CLASS Pre-K would be implemented in Early Head Start programs and/or in the Home-based program option.

Response: CLASS: Pre-K will not be used in Early Head Start programs or in programs that operate the Home-based option only. ACF will consider incorporating a valid and reliable measure of teacher-child interaction in Early Head Start and in the Home-based program option when such a tool becomes available. ACF would incorporate such a tool only after soliciting public input through an NPRM.

7. *Comment:* Some commenters expressed concerns about how the “negative climate” dimension of the Emotional Support domain of the CLASS Pre-K would be included in grantees’ average scores in that domain.

Response: The “negative climate” dimension high and low scores have the opposite meaning than for all of the other CLASS dimensions. Specifically, for negative climate a low score means that there is a low level of negative climate in the classroom—which is good. For that reason, the negative climate score is reversed when averaging dimension scores to obtain a domain score, as is explained in the CLASS: Pre-K manual—so that a grantee receiving a good negative climate score will likewise receive a higher score on the overall domain of Emotional Support of which negative climate is one part. ACF will use that methodology for obtaining averaging as prescribed in the CLASS: Pre-K manual to ensure that average domain scores are accurate.

Proposed § 1307.3(b)(4)—License Revocation (Note that proposed § 1307.3(b)(4) has been changed to § 1307.3(d) in the final rule.)

1. *Comment:* ACF received a significant number of comments in response to the proposed licensing condition described at § 1307.3(b)(4). A number of commenters expressed support for licensing revocation as a trigger for competition. Others raised concerns about the trigger and what constitutes a license revocation as discussed in § 1307.3(b)(4).

A common theme among comments on this condition was that variations among State licensing requirements would make it impossible to implement

it in an equitable manner across Head Start and Early Head Start grantees. Many remarked that ACF should set a standard for all Head Start programs rather than relying on separate State standards.

There were a number of comments that mentioned that the fate of an entire grantee and all of its delegates would be in jeopardy when one delegate agency loses its license. Many respondents noted that the condition is duplicative since OHS already would learn about a licensing revocation during an on-site monitoring review. Finally, a common theme among commenters was a concern that the licensing condition in particular could create challenges to collaborations because of concerns over potential loss of funding due to loss of individual center licenses.

Response: We would like to clarify that it is the revocation of a license, not the suspension of a license, that will require a grantee to compete. Revocation is a process that varies by State and local standards. However, despite these variations, removing a licensing or forbidding a center to continue operating is the final step in a series of corrective actions for an agency in all jurisdictions. Revocation is the removal of a license, meaning that a center no longer is allowed to operate in caring for children in that jurisdiction. The revocation of a license to operate is a serious indication of an agency’s inability to operate a high-quality program.

Section 641A(a)(1)(D)(i) of the Act and Head Start regulations implemented at 45 CFR 1306.30(c) require that “the facilities used by Early Head Start and Head Start grantees and delegate agencies for regularly scheduled center-based and combination program option classroom activities or home-based group socialization activities must comply with State and local requirements concerning licensing. In cases where these licensing standards are less comprehensive or less stringent than the Head Start regulations, or where no State or local licensing standards are applicable, grantee and delegate agencies are required to assure that their facilities are in compliance with the Head Start Program Performance Standards related to health and safety as found in 45 CFR 1304.53(a).” ACF would be remiss if it did not require a grantee whose license had been revoked to demonstrate its fitness to continue to receive Head Start funding following such a determination by State or local authorities. Given the serious nature of revocation and given that the consequence for the grantee is not termination from the program or

even suspension, but only a requirement to compete for further funding, it should not be necessary to require exhaustion of appeal opportunities before ACF requires the grantee to compete to prove through a competition they are the most qualified entity in the community.

ACF will maintain this condition as laid out in the NPRM, regardless of appeal status since it is such a serious condition with one exception. It merits repeating here that requiring a grantee to compete for continued funding is not equivalent to terminating the grant. In the final rule ACF is allowing for a longer period to resolve appeals than was proposed. The final rule would allow a grantee that has had its license revoked to continue to receive further funding without competing if the revocation was overturned or withdrawn any time “before the announcement of the competition in which the grantee would be required to compete for renewed funding.” If a decision on appeal is not made by that point then ACF is justified in requiring the grantee to compete since competitions have to be held within certain time periods to ensure that either the existing grantee or a new grantee has been selected by the time the existing grant expires. It does not make sense to delay a competition based on the possibility that a revocation of a license may be overturned or withdrawn sometime in the indefinite future.

If the license of any center where a grantees is serving Head Start or Early Head Start children is revoked, the grantee would be required to compete. As mentioned previously, each grantee is responsible for ensuring that every child it serves, no matter where or by whom, receives high-quality early childhood services. Delegate agencies are required to follow licensing regulations, and grantees should be aware of issues that may jeopardize a delegate agency’s license before that license is revoked.

Proposed § 1307.3(b)(5)—Suspended by ACF (Note that proposed § 1307.3(b)(5) has been changed to § 1307.3(e) in the final rule.)

1. *Comment:* Many commenters agreed that agencies that have been suspended by ACF should have to compete for renewed funding. Other commenters stated that the condition only should apply after an agency has exercised all of its due process rights afforded under the appeals process and after final decisions have been made in that appeal process. A few commenters raised the concern that smaller entities may not have adequate resources to appeal a suspension. One commenter

suggested that suspension should not be counted as meeting the condition if a grantee was reinstated. One commenter stated that ACF should ensure that the reason for the suspension was related to the Head Start program. Another commented that suspension was already a tool ACF could use in finding a grantee unsuited for maintaining Federal funding.

Response: Under 45 CFR 1303.12(a), a grantee can be subject to summary suspension if it is at “[a] serious risk of: (1) Substantial injury to property or loss of project funds; or (2) Violation of a Federal, State or local criminal statute; or (3) If staff or participants’ health and safety are at risk.” Suspension under 45 CFR 1303.11 only can be based on “circumstances related to a particular grant, such as ineffective or improper use of Federal funds or for failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations, policies, instructions, assurances, terms and conditions or, in accordance with Part 1302 of this chapter, upon loss by the grantee of legal status or financial viability.” Regulations implemented at 45 CFR 1303.10(a) specify that a suspension of either type involves a finding by ACF that a grantee has either failed to live up to one or more standards applicable to Head Start grantees or is at risk for misusing Head Start funds, violating a criminal statute, or harming its staff or program participants. The grounds for suspension and summary suspension are also grounds for finding that the grantee is not conducting a high quality program and should be required to compete for funding.

ACF considered all the comments submitted related to suspension and is making one change in the final rule. We have modified the rule so that if there is a pending appeal and the agency did not have an opportunity to show cause as to why the suspension should not have been imposed or why the suspension should have been lifted if it had already been imposed under 45 CFR Part 1303, the agency will not be required to compete based on this condition. If an agency has received an opportunity to show cause, the condition will be implemented regardless of appeal status, since the performance issues that would lead ACF to suspend a grantee are so serious—and are exercised with such infrequency—that to delay a competition in that service area would not be in the best interest of the children and families in that community.

Proposed § 1307.3(b)(6)—Debarred From Receiving Federal Funds or Disqualified From CACFP (Note that proposed § 1307.3(b)(6) has been changed to § 1307.3(f) in the final rule.)

1. *Comment:* In § 1307.3(b)(6) of the NPRM, ACF proposed that a grantee be required to compete that “has been debarred from receiving Federal or State funds from any Federal or State department or agency or has been disqualified from the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) any time during the period covered by the designated ACF official’s review under § 1307.7 but has not yet been terminated or denied refunding by ACF.” A majority of respondents were supportive of this condition. Some respondents raised questions about aspects of debarment and disqualification and implementation of this condition such as noting that the debarment condition is duplicative because an agency that has been debarred from receiving Federal funds already would have lost its Head Start grant. One commenter suggested that programs disqualified from CACFP due to errors should not have to re compete.

A number of respondents raised concerns that only a final debarment or disqualification decision should be considered, allowing the grantee to go through the entire appeal process and exercise all due process rights. Several commenters recommended that if a delegate agency is debarred, the grantees should terminate the delegate and the grantee should not be required to compete.

Response: ACF considered the comments received and has not changed the policy in the final rule. Debarment is grounds for a deficiency finding under the statutory definition of that term, and indicates an agency’s failure to administer a high-quality program. Head Start grantees are eligible to receive funding under the Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) for the food served to children at the meals provided by the Head Start program. If a grantee were disqualified from the USDA program, the grantee would not receive funding for the food served to children in the program. Under 45 CFR 1304.23(b)(1)(i), all grantees are required to use CACFP funds as the first source of funding for program meals under the regulations; therefore, disqualification would mean that the grantee had lost a major funding source for the meals and snacks served in the programs. In addition to requiring grantees to report on this condition, ACF will work with USDA’s Food and Nutrition Services

(FNS) to receive information about grantees that have been disqualified and will check that information against grantee reporting.

Proposed § 1307.3(b)(7)—Audit Findings (Note that proposed § 1307.3(b)(7) has been changed to § 1307.3(g) in the final rule.)

1. *Comment:* Commenters raised concerns about the performance of the audits. Many focused on the issue of using A–133 audit findings or State agency audit, review or investigation findings to trigger recompetition automatically. Many commenters stated that ACF would be delegating its statutory duties to third parties. Others stated that by accepting the findings of outside sources, ACF would be denying the grantee’s due process. Although many agreed with the intent of this condition, they recommended that qualified fiscal officers or Certified Public Accountants within the Office of Head Start be tasked with reviewing the outside audit results.

A small number of commenters expressed concerns that auditors could lose some of their independence if they realized that their findings could cause grantees to face competition.

Other commenters supported the need to have strong, financially sound grantees. Some commenters were concerned with the idea of allowing only one material weakness, which might be a minor problem, to lead to a recompetition. They stated that ACF should instead look for a pattern of problems indicating a grantee’s financial weakness that could place Federal funds at risk.

Response: In response to comments, ACF is removing the material weakness component from the proposed condition. ACF has concluded that while in many instances a single finding of material weakness represents a serious issue, that there are instances where a material weakness finding would not be adequate as a singular indicator of program quality that would trigger competition.

Nevertheless, ACF takes audit findings seriously and for any year in which an entity’s audit as required by OMB Circular A–133 classifies Head Start as a major program and the report to the Federal Audit Clearinghouse (FAC) shows other than an unqualified (“clean”) opinion (e.g., qualified opinion, adverse opinion, or disclaimer of opinion) for the Head Start program, ACF will consider this as a “red flag” that will trigger additional fiscal oversight through on-going monitoring and additional targeted review, including unannounced on-site

monitoring reviews, to make a determination (concurrent in by program officials and senior ACF management) as to whether the issue identified raises to the level of a deficiency as defined in the Act. Failure to complete the required audit under OMB Circular A-133 and submit the results to the FAC will be considered a “red flag” in the same manner. If the fiscal issue identified does lead to a deficiency in Head Start monitoring, that deficiency finding would lead to competition under § 1307.3(a).

Since inability to continue to operate as a going concern is a more serious problem, ACF is maintaining this part of the proposed condition with the same definition and the same time frame as proposed in the NPRM.

Aside from that modification, this condition remains unchanged. In response to concerns commenters raised that ACF is impermissibly delegating its responsibility to non-federal auditors, note that the final regulation still requires that ACF review the auditor’s findings before making the final decision to require the grantee to compete based upon an auditor’s findings.

Proposed § 1307.3(c)—Possible Eighth Condition

1. *Comment:* ACF received a significant number of comments related to possible additional criteria (an eighth condition) that would be utilized if the seven conditions outlined in proposed § 1307.3(b)(1)–(7) of the NPRM did not result in 25 percent of grantees competing in a given review cycle. Nearly all of the comments opposed, the inclusion of additional criteria for the purpose of reaching a minimum percent of grantees competing because of concerns about setting a 25 percent quota for redesignation. These comments stated that a 25 percent quota does not reflect Congressional intent.

Response: As explained above in the discussion regarding proposed § 1307.3(a), we replaced the 25 percent minimum requirement with the two-part CLASS criteria and have made a conforming change to § 1307.3(c). A discussion of comments received on the proposed additional criteria that were open for public comment and our responses to these comments follows, although neither of these criteria was incorporated into the final rule.

2. *Comment:* In the preamble text of the NPRM, ACF requested comments on two possible approaches to defining additional criteria to be met if needed to satisfy the 25 percent minimum standard. Commenters stated that even though ACF described in general terms

two approaches under consideration for reaching the minimum requirement of grantees competing (*i.e.*, assigning values to noncompliances, using evidence-based rating tools or some combination), the NPRM does not describe adequately these criteria or how they would be used in the Designation Renewal System.

Comments also were received specific to each of the two possible approaches to defining additional criteria. The first approach would use noncompliance findings from monitoring reviews by assigning a value to each noncompliance, weighting more serious or problematic noncompliances more heavily, and giving each grantee an overall score for noncompliances. Many respondents objected to the inclusion of noncompliances entirely, stating that the term “noncompliance” is broad and captures such a continuum of violations—from minor infractions to more serious health and safety issues—which respondents stated might not be indicative of poor performance. Respondents emphasized that using such a broad framework is inappropriate as a basis for measuring program quality.

Many respondents stated that an approach that involves a ranking system and complex scoring of noncompliances would be burdensome to ACF and to grantees and contrary to the requirement that the Designation Renewal System be reliable and transparent. Several comments questioned why ACF would create a separate ranking system, in addition to the existing review processes in place. ACF also requested public comment specifically on the relative weighting of noncompliance findings, whether some noncompliances should be weighted more heavily than others, and whether the size of the grantee should be a factor taken into consideration in the ranking system. In response, many respondents stated that selecting which noncompliance findings should be included and what their relative weighting should be is arbitrary and introduces a high level of subjectivity that makes measuring quality consistently across programs difficult. Respondents questioned how ACF would distinguish between noncompliance findings and determine which are most important. Other comments, while objecting generally to using noncompliance findings, stated that weighting noncompliances would be a logical step if noncompliances were used. These respondents stated that some noncompliance should be weighted more heavily than others and doing so would prevent minor issues from requiring grantees to compete.

Response: We appreciate the comments and recommendations respondents offered regarding the use of noncompliances as an additional criterion to reaching a 25 percent minimum of grantees competing. While ACF believes that noncompliance findings as a category are integral to the monitoring process and that such findings are critical to understanding whether grantees are meeting the Head Start Program Performance Standards, we are not using them for the purpose of designation renewal, provided that grantees correct them in the specified timeframes; uncorrected noncompliance findings that become deficiencies still will be included in the Designation Renewal System as part of the deficiency condition under § 1307.3(a). We agree that noncompliances represent a broad range of areas and believe that assigning values for purposes of determining which grantees compete would be difficult and imprecise. In response to comments and because the deficiency condition already is inclusive of uncorrected noncompliances, we have not added a condition related to noncompliance in the final rule.

3. *Comment:* Many comments also were received related to the second approach to defining additional criteria that would introduce the use of evidence-based rating instruments (*e.g.*, the Early Childhood Environmental Rating Scale, Infant and Toddler Environment Rating Scale, and the Family Child Care Environment Rating Scale) into the Head Start monitoring review system. Some of the comments received expressed a preference for use of the environment rating scales (ERS) over noncompliance data if the proposed 25 percent minimum standard is maintained in the final rule and one of the two proposed additional criteria must be selected.

Although comments supporting the use of ERS were received and many stated that they held the ERS instruments in high regard, the majority of commenters expressed concerns and objected to the use of ERS as criteria for determining whether grantees would have to compete for renewed funding. Commenters viewed the ERS as primarily input driven (*e.g.*, focusing on furnishings, personal care, and the structure of activities) and would not capture some of the central features of the program, such as comprehensive services. A concern also was raised that the ERS focuses on the classroom environment and does not give attention to governance or administrative structures. Many commenters also expressed concerns that the ERS does

not provide a thorough assessment of the central element of quality for children under three—the relationship between caregiver, child, and family.

We also received numerous comments expressing concerns about the implementation of ERS in the monitoring review system and as a condition for designation renewal. Some commenters expressed concerns over the complexity of the administration of the ERS, noting that they are sophisticated instruments, requiring reviewers to make subjective judgments on some 40 different dimensions of classroom quality. Concerns were raised around the cost and burden associated with the need for appropriate training of teams of outside professional reviewers and ongoing monitoring of inter-rater reliability.

Response: We appreciate the comments and suggestions received regarding the proposed use of ERS as additional criteria to identify grantees for competition if the 25 percent minimum standard is not met through the seven conditions. We believe the ERS instruments are high quality, research-based measures of the quality of the environment in early childhood settings, including Head Start and Early Head Start. However, we also agree with comments regarding the limitations of the instruments (*i.e.*, they are not able to capture some of the key features of quality of Head Start and Early Head Start programs) and view them as overlapping to some extent with existing measures, such as the monitoring reviews. As a result, as indicated previously, we replaced the proposed 25 percent threshold in this final rule and modified the CLASS: Pre-K related criteria to have two subparts to ensure that there is robust competition.

Proposed § 1307.4—Grantee Reporting Requirements Concerning Certain Conditions

1. *Comment:* In the NPRM, we proposed that Head Start agencies must report in writing to the designated ACF official within 10 working days of the occurrence any of the following events: (1) The agency has had a revocation of a license to operate a center by a State or local licensing entity; (2) the agency has filed for bankruptcy or agreed to a reorganization plan as part of a bankruptcy settlement; (3) the agency has been debarred from receiving Federal or State funds from any Federal or State department or agency or has been disqualified from the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP); and (4) the agency has received an audit, audit review, investigation or inspection

report from the agency's auditor, a State agency, or the cognizant Federal audit agency containing a determination that the agency is at risk for ceasing to be a going concern. Commenters raised concern that it is an undue burden on programs to provide this information and that ACF should be able to collect this information. In addition, some commenters agreed that reporting this information was necessary but that the 10-day time frame was not feasible.

Response: We are not making any changes to the requirement for grantees to report to ACF on these four conditions. We believe that each of these conditions indicates a serious problem and that ACF should know about them as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken. The most efficient method for ACF to learn of these conditions is to require grantees to report them directly.

However, in response to comments, we have made a couple of changes to the final reporting requirements. First, based on comments that license revocation is a serious and problematic occurrence, we have modified the reporting requirements for certain events based on whether they occurred before or after the effective date of the Part. Specifically, for licensing revocations, we require that Head Start agencies must report in writing to the responsible HHS official within 30 working days of the effective date of this Part if the agency has had a revocation of a license to operate a center by a State or local licensing entity during the period between June 12, 2009, and the effective date of this Part. This modification to the NPRM was made since there is not a source of information for ACF to check to determine whether a grantee had its license revoked.

Regarding reporting of debarment and disqualification from CACFP, many commenters suggested that HHS use existing sources of information rather than having grantees report. In the case of debarment from Federal funds, there is a database that is publicly available. As proposed in the NPRM, ACF still will still require grantees to report on this condition. We also will check the information grantees provide against the national List of Excluded Parties. Regarding CACFP disqualification, the National Disqualified List is not part of the other Federal funding database nor is the list publicly available or available to other Federal agencies. Grantees will be required to report CACFP disqualification and ACF will work with USDA (administering agency for CACFP) to acquire this information as well.

While we appreciate comments asking for a longer timeframe to report, we have retained the 10 day requirement due to the very serious nature of these events. HHS believes that each of these conditions is so serious that we should be notified as soon as possible. We believe that it does not put an undue burden on programs to report within 10 working days.

Proposed § 1307.5—Requirements To Be Considered for Designation for a Five-year Period When the Existing Entity in a Community Is Not Determined To Be Delivering a High-quality and Comprehensive Head Start Program and Is Not Automatically Renewed

1. *Comment:* A few comments were received on the application process described in this section for cases where the existing grantee in a community is not determined to be delivering a high-quality program and so there will be a competition in that community. Those comments expressed confusion about the provision and asked for clarification in the final rule. The commenters on this provision expressed strong concern in all cases when there is a transition between grantees. Commenters also asked whether grantees that voluntarily relinquished their grant would be considered a terminated grantee and therefore prohibited from applying from competition.

Response: This language is taken directly from the description of DRS in the Act at section 641(d) but we have added additional language for clarification. We also clarify that the criteria at section 641(d) of the Act apply to Head Start.

As proposed in the NPRM, terminated grantees will be excluded from competing for funding for the next five years. This provision applies beginning with the effective date of the regulation and that exclusion is for a five-year period beginning with the former grantee's termination by ACF. We have clarified that this only applies to grantees terminated for cause. ACF has made one modification to 1307.5, however; similar to terminated grantees, a Head Start or Early Head Start agency that has had a "denial of refunding," defined in 45 CFR 1303.2, is also excluded from competing for the next five years. ACF has added the reference to denials of refunding because denials of refunding are made on the same grounds as terminations and have the same effect under 45CFR 1303.15(c). A determination that a grantee will not be awarded funding noncompetitively is not a denial of refunding and in no way limits the ability of that grantee to apply for funding.

ACF acknowledges concerns about continuity of Head Start services and always seeks to minimize disruption in services to children and families. In cases in which a new grantee is selected as a result of recompetition, ACF believes that the transition generally will proceed without significant disruption of services to children and families in the community served. If ACF determines that a particular transition poses a risk of disruption of services, ACF may exercise its statutory authority to appoint an interim grantee in exceptional circumstances.

Proposed § 1307.6—Tribal Government Consultation Under the Designation Renewal System for When an Indian Head Start Is Being Considered for Competition

1. *Comment:* Many commenters expressed concern that there had not been appropriate Tribal consultation on the proposed regulation. Some commenters mentioned that all grantees should have the same process for Tribal programs. Commenters said that MSHS grantees and rural grantees especially should be allowed to comply with the same provisions as described for Tribal programs.

Response: Because this rule simply implements the specific redesignation provisions related to Tribes that are required by the Act, the policies related to Tribal programs proposed in the NPRM are maintained.

Regarding concerns about consultation, consistent with Executive Order 13175, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has established a Tribal Consultation Policy (Policy).

This Policy affirms the authority of HHS to utilize notice and comment rulemaking as one form of consultation. ACF consulted with Tribes by raising the issues related to the Designation Renewal System at OHS Tribal consultations in 2009 and 2010 and by providing the 90-day opportunity to submit comments on this NPRM.

Proposed § 1307.7—Designation Request and Review Process. (Note that the proposed title of § 1307.7 “Designation request and review process” has been changed to “Designation request, review and notification process” in the final rule.)

1. *Comment:* Commenters raised concerns that requiring grantees to apply to have their funding renewed without competition is burdensome to grantees and could result in programs not being considered if they miss the deadline to submit the paperwork.

Response: While ACF appreciates the comments on this provision, we are unable to change this provision because of the statutory requirement at Section 641(b) entitled “Application for Designation Renewal” which states “to be considered for designation renewal, an entity shall submit an application to the Secretary, at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may require.” ACF has tried to make this requirement that grantees officially apply for designation renewal as least burdensome as possible. We have modified the final rule to only require that grantees submit their intent to be considered for designation renewal once during the transition period and during the period after the transition only once during the five year grant period.

2. *Comment:* Commenters also expressed concern over the proposed three-year transition period and suggested that the transition period be lengthened to five years. Commenters suggested ACF make it clear that reviews under the Designation Renewal System taking place after the transition period focus on findings since the beginning of a grantee’s current grant.

Response: Since the transition period of three years is established under section 641(c)(9) of the Act, we do not have the authority to modify its length. Therefore, we have not made any changes to the timeframe of the transition period in the final regulation. After the transition period, the time periods for relevant data will be only within that five-year grant period, as explained in final § 1307.7(b)(3).

3. *Comment:* Some commenters were confused about whether the designation review process was another on-site review separate from the on-site monitoring reviews required under section 641A(c)(1) of the Act.

Response: In response to comments, ACF has amended this section to explain the process more clearly. We also note that the DRS review is separate from the monitoring reviews required under section 641A(c)(1)(A), (C), or (D) of the Act. The language in final § 1307.7(b) explains that the DRS reviews under Part 1307 consist of an ACF review of data to determine if one or more of the conditions under § 1307.3 had been met by the Head Start and Early Head Start agency’s program. This DRS review is a review of all performance data available on a grantee, and is consistent with the focus on continuous program improvement by Head Start. It is not intended to comprise an additional on-site review, data from the monitoring reviews required under section 641A(c)(1)(A),

(C), or (D) of the Act will be used in the DRS determination.

Final § 1307.7(b) also describes the data that will be reviewed by ACF for three distinct time periods. First, § 1307.7(b)(1) explains that during the first year of the transition period, ACF will review the data on each Head Start and Early Head Start agency to determine if any of the conditions under final § 1307.3(a) or (d)–(g) (*i.e.*, the five conditions excluding the school readiness goals and CLASS: Pre-K conditions) were met by the agency’s program since June 12, 2009. As explained previously, we have maintained the beginning date of June 12, 2009, on which data will be considered for the conditions described under final § 1307.3(a) and (d)–(g) (proposed § 1307.3(b)(1) and (4)–(7)). However we will not consider the school readiness condition described under § 1307.3(b) (proposed § 1307.3(b)(2)) during the timeframe that had been proposed in the NPRM. Instead, this condition will be applied using data beginning after the effective date of this part during the second year of the transition period, as explained below. We maintain the provision in the NPRM that we will use data for the condition described under final § 1307.3(c) (proposed § 1307.3(b)(3)) beginning on the effective date of this part but have changed the timing of when this will be used in the transition. In the final regulation, the results of the CLASS: Pre-K Instrument obtained in on-site reviews under Section 641A of the Act after the effective date of the regulation will be used to determine if grantees will have to compete for further funding. For reasons already noted, we will use CLASS: Pre-K data in the second year of the transition.

Then, during the remainder of the transition period, § 1307.7(b)(2) explains that ACF will review the data on each Head Start and Early Head Start agency still operating under grants with indefinite project periods and for whom ACF has relevant data on the conditions in § 1307.3(a) through (g) to determine if any of the conditions under § 1307.3(a) or (d) through (g) were met by the agency’s program since June 12, 2009, or if the conditions under § 1307.3(b) or (c) existed in the agency’s program since the effective date of this Part. This means, that over the course of the transition period, no program will receive a Head Start or Early Head Start grant automatically before being judged on all of the criteria. If a program meets one or more of the criteria, the program will have to compete to receive continued funding.

The table below is provided to illustrate which criteria will be considered during the relevant periods.

Time period	1307.3 Conditions to be considered (specific provisions in 1307.3 have been abbreviated in this table, see 1307.3 for full text of conditions)	Designation renewal review
Year 1 of Transition	(a) A deficiency on a review conducted under Section 641A (d) Revocation of a License to Operate. (e) Suspension by OHS. (f) Debarred from receiving state or federal funds or Disqualified from CACFP. (g) Audit finding of being at risk of failing to continue functioning as a Going Concern.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on all grantees will be reviewed. • Those meeting any of the conditions of 1307.3(a), (d), (e), (f) or (g) from data collected since June 12, 2009 will be required to compete. • No grantees will be moved to five year grants non-competitively this year.
Remainder of Transition	(a) A deficiency on a review conducted under Section 641A (b) Failure to establish program goals for improving the school readiness of children and taking steps to achieve those school readiness goals. (c) Low CLASS scores as described in 1307.3(c). (d) Revocation of a License to Operate. (e) Suspension by OHS. (f) Debarred from receiving state or federal funds or Disqualified from CACFP. (g) Audit finding of being at risk of failing to continue functioning as a Going Concern.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All grantees still under continuous grants and that ACF has complete data on the conditions of 1307.3(b)–(c) will have their data reviewed to determine if they meet those conditions since the effective date of this rule. • All grantees still under continuous grants will have their data reviewed to determine if they meet the conditions of 1307.3(a), (c), (d), (e), (f) or (g) since June 12, 2009.
Five Year Grant Period	(a) A deficiency on a review conducted under Section 641A (b) Failure to establish program goals for improving the school readiness of children and taking steps to achieve those school readiness goals. (c) Low CLASS scores as described in 1307.3(c). (d) Revocation of a License to Operate. (e) Suspension by OHS. (f) Debarred from receiving state or federal funds or Disqualified from CACFP. (g) Audit finding of being at risk of failing to continue functioning as a Going Concern.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACF will review the data on each Head Start and Early Head Start agency in the fourth year of the grant to determine if any of the conditions under § 1307.3 existed in the agency's program during the period of that grant.

We explain in § 1307.7(b)(3) that following the transition period, ACF will review the data on each Head Start and Early Head Start agency in the fourth year of the grant to determine if any of the conditions under § 1307.3 existed in the agency's program during the period of that grant.

In final § 1307.7(c), we explain the method ACF will follow to provide notice to grantees on their Designation Renewal System status during each of the time periods. We also note that this process does not apply for Tribal Head Start programs; the process for those grantees is described under § 1307.6. In the NPRM, ACF proposed sending grantees a preliminary notice 6 months prior to the ending of their grant to indicate whether they would be required to recompet. In response to public comment, this provision has been removed from the final rule because it is not necessary and causes additional burden on ACF and grantees.

In § 1307.7(c)(1), we explain that during the first year of the transition period, ACF will give written notice to all grantees meeting any of the conditions under § 1307.3(a) or (d)–(g) since June 12, 2009, by certified mail return receipt requested or other system

that establishes the date of receipt of the notice by the addressee, stating that the agency will be required to compete for funding for an additional five-year period. All other grantees that did not meet any of the conditions under § 1307.3(a) or (d)–(g) will remain under indefinite project periods until the time period specified in § 1307.7(c)(2).

In § 1307.7(c)(2), we explain that during the remainder of the transition period, ACF will give written notice to all grantees still under grants with indefinite project periods on the conditions in § 1307.3(a)–(g) by certified mail return receipt requested or other system that establishes the date of receipt of the notice by the addressee. This written notice will state either that the agency will be required to compete for funding for an additional five-year period because ACF finds that one or more conditions under § 1307.3 have been met during the relevant time period described in paragraph (b) of this section, will identify the conditions ACF found, and will summarize the basis for the finding or that such agency has been determined on a preliminary basis to be eligible for renewed funding for five years without competition because ACF finds that none of the

conditions under § 1307.3 have been met during the relevant time period described in paragraph (b) of this section. However, we specify that if prior to the award of that grant, ACF determines that the grantee has met one of the conditions, this determination will change and the grantee will receive notice that it will be required to compete for funding for an additional five-year period.

In § 1307.7(c)(3), we explain that following the transition period, ACF will give written notice to all grantees at least 12 months before the expiration date of an agency's five year grant period by certified mail return receipt requested or other system that establishes the date of receipt of the notice by the addressee, stating the same information described under § 1307.7(b)(2). In addition, we specify that if prior to the award of that grant, ACF determines that the grantee has met one or more of the conditions, this determination will change and the grantee will receive notice that it will be required to compete for funding for an additional five-year period.

Proposed § 1307.8—Use of CLASS: Pre-K Instrument in the Designation Renewal System

1. *Comment:* Section 1307.8 specifically addresses the implementation of CLASS: Pre-K in the Designation Renewal System. Many commenters raised concerns that OHS does not follow the University of Virginia's protocol in its use of CLASS: Pre-K. These comments stated that ACF must adhere strictly to the protocol with respect to the number of observation cycles, length and frequency of observations and timing, and training of reviewers in order to maintain the integrity of the CLASS: Pre-K tool in monitoring.

Response: ACF has worked with the developers in determining the most appropriate number of observations. Although the Classroom Assessment Scoring System manual describes that the recommended protocol for conducting CLASS observations is four cycles in each class that are each 30 minutes (*i.e.*, 20-minute observe, 10 minute record), the University of Virginia (UVA) has advised ACF that four cycles with a single teacher, while appropriate for research, is not the best use of resources when ACF's objective is to get a picture of classroom quality at the grantee level. Instead, UVA has recommended a protocol that involves fewer cycles per teacher, but that includes more teachers. Given the importance of observing more classes, rather than fewer classes for a longer period of time, ACF will conduct two cycles in each class in the sample.

Further, data from the HHS Family and Child Experiences Survey (FACES) study, which provides descriptive data on a nationally representative sample of three and four-year olds entering Head Start, reinforced ACF's decision to conduct two rather than four CLASS observations. FACES data indicates that four CLASS observations were not consistently conducted of all grantees, even though that was the intention in the study design. Attempting to conduct four observations in every monitoring review when it could not be accomplished in FACES, and doing so on a scale much larger than the FACES study, likely would result in differential treatment of grantees since some grantees would likely get four observations and others would get

fewer. Given the importance of observing more classrooms, rather than fewer classrooms for a longer period of time, ACF will conduct two cycles in each classroom in the sample.

2. *Comment:* A number of respondents also raised concerns regarding inconsistencies in how CLASS: Pre-K is used in monitoring and how reviewers conduct the observations. Grantees from a particular State relayed their experiences with a reviewer who did not follow the process specified in the CLASS: Pre-K protocol. Other respondents raised concern with the reliability of the CLASS: Pre-K instrument when it is used at different times during the day or year. These comments expressed concerns that grantees would be treated differently depending on the time of day or season of the review or observations at a certain point in time would not be a fair representation of classroom quality. These comments stated that CLASS: Pre-K scores were lower, for example, for programs reviewed in the spring than those reviewed in the winter. Others raised concerns about the continued reliability of the reviewers.

Response: ACF has focused considerable attention on its implementation of the CLASS: Pre-K in the monitoring review system to ensure that CLASS: Pre-K observations are conducted consistently across monitoring reviews. In addition to developing a random sampling methodology, ACF has integrated ongoing training for CLASS: Pre-K reviewers to ensure their continued reliability, as well as a reviewer double coding process to assure the consistency of the implementation. "Double coding" is a technical term that refers to the process of using two reviewers during observational measures to ensure that both reviewers reach the same conclusion, and it offers evidence of reliability and consistency. ACF also has made the determination that reviews will not be conducted in the first two and last two weeks of the program year, as well as the two weeks surrounding the winter holidays because grantees' classrooms when the program is beginning and concluding its year, and preparing for the winter break, is not representative of the environment during the program year. While ACF has made some adjustments for time of year, we believe strongly that children need

to be in high-quality early childhood settings for the entire length of their day; thus, we will continue to conduct CLASS: Pre-K observations at any time throughout the day with the exception of naptime and outdoor unstructured free play. Since all programs will be observed at all points when they are operating, with the exception of nap time and outdoor free play, we are confident that this is a fair standard that will yield consistent results.

3. *Comment:* Many respondents raised concerns about the sampling methodology used to determine which classrooms would be observed. Respondents requested clarification on the "subset of classrooms" referenced as the sample in the NPRM and urged that the sample be statistically valid.

Response: ACF has worked with statisticians to develop a statistically sound methodology for sampling the center-based preschool classes of grantees that will be observed using CLASS: Pre-K. This methodology will select a random sample (subset) of each grantee's classes and that subset will be representative of the grantee. The sampling methodology ensures that a sufficient number of classes are selected from across the grantee's total classes; as a result, the resulting score will be generalizable to the grantee's total classes overall. This approach also was vetted through an external review process. For more information on ACF's sampling methodology, please reference the following link: <http://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc>. As noted previously, since ACF is implementing a significantly improved and more rigorous random sampling of each grantee's classes, determinations for designation renewal will be made based on the most recent CLASS: Pre-K observation, rather than the two most recent CLASS: Pre-K observations as was proposed in the NPRM.

VI. Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule establishes new information collection requirements in § 1307.4. As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, codified at 44 U.S.C. 3507, ACF will submit a copy of these sections to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and they will not be effective until they have been approved and assigned a clearance number.

Requirement	Respondents	Annual	Average burden per respondent (hours)	Total burden hours
Per § 1307.4, Head Start and Early Head Start agencies must report in writing to the responsible HHS official within 30 working days of the effective date of this Part if the agency has had a revocation of a license to operate a center by a State or local licensing entity during the period between June 12, 2009 and the effective date of this Part. Following the effective date of this Part, Head Start and Early Head Start agencies must report to ACF within 10 working days of occurrence of any of the following: (1) The agency has had a license to operate a center revoked by a State or local licensing entity. (2) The agency has filed for bankruptcy or agreed to a reorganization plan as part of a bankruptcy settlement. (3) The agency has been debarred from receiving Federal or State funds from any Federal or State agency or has been disqualified from The Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP). (4) The agency has received an audit, audit review, investigation or inspection report from the agency's auditor, a State agency, or the cognizant Federal audit agency containing a determination that the agency is at risk of failing to function as a going concern.	20–40 grantees	1 hour or less	1 hour or less	20–40 hours.
Per section 1307.7(a) each Head Start or Early Head Start agency wishing to be renewed for five years without competition shall request that status from ACF.	1,600 grantees	1 hour or less	1 hour or less	1,600 hours.
Agencies required to compete will have to complete applications consistent with the criteria at 1307.5.	480 grantees	40 hours	40 hours	19,200 hours.

In the NPRM we estimated the costs of implementing these requirements to be approximately \$481,000 annually across all 1,600 grantees. This estimate includes approximately \$1,000 across all grantees and \$480,000 across those grantees that are required to submit competitive applications.

We do not anticipate that Head Start agencies will be gathering new information to accomplish these changes. They only will be required to inform ACF if one of four events specified in § 1307.4 has occurred.

In the NPRM, ACF asked for public comments on collection of information in the following areas:

(a) Evaluating whether the proposed collection is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of ACF, including whether the information will have practical utility;

(b) Evaluating the accuracy of ACF's estimate of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and the assumptions used;

(c) Enhancing the quality, usefulness, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

(d) Minimizing the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technology, *e.g.*, permitting electronic submission of responses.

We received some comments regarding the reporting requirements proposed in § 1307.4, which explained the grantee reporting requirements concerning certain conditions. In the NPRM, we had proposed that Head Start agencies must report in writing to the

designated ACF official within 10 working days of the occurrence any of the following events: (1) The agency has had a revocation of a license to operate a center by a State or local licensing entity; (2) the agency has filed for bankruptcy or agreed to a reorganization plan as part of a bankruptcy settlement; (3) the agency has been debarred from receiving Federal or State funds from any Federal or State department or agency or has been disqualified from the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP); and (4) The agency has received an audit, audit review, investigation or inspection report from the agency's auditor, a State agency, or the cognizant Federal audit agency containing a determination that the agency is at risk for ceasing to be a going concern. The specific concerns with this

proposed provision included: That it was an undue burden on programs to provide this information, that ACF had not made clear what it intends to do with this information and why it requires agencies to report, that ACF had underestimated the cost to grantees of the reporting requirements, and that ACF should be able to collect this information. ACF has considered these comments and will maintain this provision in the final regulation requiring grantees to report to ACF on these four conditions. ACF believes that each of these conditions is a serious problem and that ACF should know about the occurrence as soon as possible so that appropriate action can be taken. The most efficient method for ACF to learn of these conditions is to require grantees to report them directly. As stated in the preamble to § 1307.4, the reporting timelines remain unchanged.

Commenters also stated that requiring grantees to apply to have their funding renewed without competition is burdensome to grantees and could result in programs not being considered if they miss the deadline to submit the paperwork. As indicated earlier in this preamble, while ACF appreciates the comments on this provision, we are unable to change this provision because of the statutory requirement at section 641(b) which states “to be considered for designation renewal, an entity shall submit an application to the Secretary.” ACF has tried to make this as least burdensome as possible and has modified the final rule to only require grantees to submit their intent once during the transition period and once during the five year grant period. Consistent with comments received on the burden of preparing applications for competitions, ACF has added an estimate of 40 hours of burden for the roughly one-third of grantees that will be required to compete. This has increased the burden estimate significantly.

VII. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Secretary certifies that, under 5 U.S.C. 605(b), as enacted by the Regulatory Flexibility Act (Pub. L. 96–354), this rule will not result in a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The actions required of grantees to comply with the reporting, recordkeeping, and other requirements of this rule do not require significant expenditures of funds.

Specifically, as noted under the Paperwork Reduction Act section of this preamble, we estimate the cost of implementing new reporting requirements to be approximately

\$481,000 annually, which when applied to all 1,600 grantees nationally, results in a cost per grantee of less than \$300. This reflects approximately \$1,000 in reporting requirements across all grantees for the unusual events such as debarment or license revocation and the estimated 480,000 in costs associated with competitive applications for those grantees required to compete. As in the NPRM, this assumes that agencies would not be gathering any new information, since such information would have to be known to grantees in order to efficiently manage their programs. In addition, only a subset of the 1,600 grantees will be required to compete for renewal of a grant under these regulations. We estimate that roughly one-third of grantees reviewed in a review cycle will be affected by the regulation. Those grantees that need to compete for another five-year grant are required to submit an application. Since all grantees currently are required to submit a refunding application each year for their noncompetitive grant, there only will be an incremental increase in costs for grantees that must prepare and submit a competitive application. We estimate those costs to be less than \$3,000 for each grantee submitting a competitive application. In developing this estimate, we assumed that it would take 40 hours for two senior level staff and one administrative staff person to complete a refunding application. Further, we assumed that grantees could spend more than twice as much time preparing this competitive application as they do on their regular annual refunding application.

These rules primarily are intended to ensure accountability for Federal funds consistent with the purposes of the Head Start Act, to ensure that communities receive the highest quality services available, and are not duplicative of other requirements. In developing this rule, we sought to implement the new and expanded requirements of the Head Start Act in a manner that does not impinge on a small entity's ability to design and manage effective and responsive Head Start programs. At the same time, we sought to focus renewed attention on strengthening accountability for Head Start programs and increasing program quality and improving outcomes for low-income families. We believe this rule implements the aims of the Head Start Act, as amended, to improve the effectiveness of Head Start programs while preserving Head Start grantees' abilities to continue using creativity and innovation to promote the school readiness of children from low-income

families. In the NPRM, we had requested public comments on whether we have adequately considered all costs for small entities and achieved the balance described above. We received comments that we under-estimated the costs associated with the application. In response, we have increased the estimate significantly to assure we are adequately reflecting the potential costs.

VIII. Regulatory Impact Analysis

Executive Orders 13563 and 12866 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). Executive Order 13563 in particular emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. The Department has determined that this rule is consistent with these priorities and principles.

These regulations primarily implement statutory changes to the Head Start program enacted in the Improving Head Start for School Readiness Act of 2007 (Pub. L. 110–134). ACF does not believe there will be a significant economic impact from this regulatory action. We estimate that roughly one-third of grantees reviewed in each review cycle will be affected by the regulation. The costs of implementation of these rules for the subset of grantees that would be required to compete in any year (estimated to be no more than \$1,500 for each grantee), the total cost per year resulting from this regulation is well under \$1 million. This rule has been designated a “significant regulatory action” although not economically significant, under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, the rule has been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

These regulations are also consistent with section 6 of Executive Order 13563, which directs agencies to engage in “periodic review of existing significant regulations” and to “promote retrospective analysis of rules.” These regulations grow out of a careful process of review and retrospective analysis, and hence are part of a general effort, in HHS and government-wide, to improve regulatory programs as a result of “what has been learned.”

IX. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

Section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 requires that a covered agency prepare a budgetary impact statement before promulgating a rule that includes any Federal mandate that may result in the expenditure by State, local, and Tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of \$136 million or more in any one year. If an agency must prepare a budgetary impact statement, section 205 requires that it select the most cost-effective and least burdensome alternative that achieves the objectives of the rule consistent with the statutory requirements. Section 203 requires a plan for informing and advising any small government that may be significantly or uniquely impacted. The Department has determined that this rule, in implementing the new statutory requirements, would not impose a mandate that will result in the expenditure by State, local, and Tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of more than \$136 million in any one year.

X. Congressional Review

This regulation is not a major rule as defined in 5 U.S.C. chapter 8.

XI. Executive Order 13132

Executive Order 13132, Federalism, requires that Federal agencies consult with State and local government officials in the development of regulatory policies with federalism implications. This rule will not have substantial direct impact on the States, on the relationship between the National Government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Therefore, in accordance with section 6 of Executive Order 13132, it is determined that this rule does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a federalism summary impact statement.

XII. Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act of 1999

Section 654 of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act of 1999 (Pub. L. 105–277) requires Federal agencies to issue a Family Policymaking Assessment for any rule that may affect family well-being. This rule would not have any impact on the autonomy or integrity of the family as an institution. Accordingly, ACF has concluded that it is not necessary to prepare a Family Policymaking Assessment.

List of Subjects in 45 CFR Part 1307

Education of disadvantaged, Grant programs—social programs.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Programs Number 93.600, Head Start)

Dated: September 8, 2011.

George H. Sheldon,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Children and Families.

Approved: September 30, 2011.

Kathleen Sebelius,
Secretary.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, we amend 45 CFR Chapter XIII by adding part 1307 to read as follows:

PART 1307—POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR DESIGNATION RENEWAL OF HEAD START AND EARLY HEAD START GRANTEES

Sec.

1307.1 Purpose and scope.

1307.2 Definitions.

1307.3 Basis for determining whether a Head Start agency will be subject to an open competition.

1307.4 Grantee reporting requirements concerning certain conditions.

1307.5 Requirements to be considered for designation for a five-year period when the existing grantee in a community is not determined to be delivering a high-quality and comprehensive Head Start program and is not automatically renewed.

1307.6 Tribal government consultation under the Designation Renewal System for when an Indian Head Start grant is being considered for competition.

1307.7 Designation request, review and notification process.

1307.8 Use of CLASS: Pre-K Instrument in the Designation Renewal System.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 9801 *et seq.*

§ 1307.1 Purpose and scope.

The purpose of this Part is to set forth policies and procedures for the designation renewal of Head Start and Early Head Start programs. It is intended that these programs be administered effectively and responsibly; that applicants to administer programs receive fair and equitable consideration; and that the legal rights of current Head Start and Early Head Start grantees be fully protected. The Designation Renewal System is established in this Part to determine whether Head Start and Early Head Start agencies deliver high-quality services to meet the educational, health, nutritional, and social needs of the children and families they serve; meet the program and financial requirements and standards described in section 641A(a)(1) of the Head Start Act; and

qualify to be designated for funding for five years without competing for such funding as required under section 641(c) of the Head Start Act with respect to Head Start agencies and pursuant to section 645A(b)(12) and (d) with respect to Early Head Start agencies. A competition to select a new Head Start or Early Head Start agency to replace a Head Start or Early Head Start agency that has been terminated voluntarily or involuntarily is not part of the Designation Renewal System established in this Part, and is subject instead to the requirements of part 1302.

§ 1307.2 Definitions.

As used in this Part—

ACF means the Administration for Children and Families in the Department of Health and Human Services.

Act means the Head Start Act, 45 U.S.C. 9831 *et seq.*

Agency means a public or private non-profit or for-profit entity designated by ACF to operate a Head Start or Early Head Start program.

Aggregate child-level assessment data means the data collected by an agency on the status and progress of the children it serves that have been combined to provide summary information about groups of children enrolled in specific classrooms, centers, home-based or other options, groups or settings, or other groups of children such as dual language learners, or to provide summary information by specific domains of development.

Child-level assessment data means the data collected by an agency on an individual child from one or more valid and reliable assessments of a child's status and progress, including but not limited to direct assessment, structured observations, checklists, staff or parent report measures, and portfolio records or work samples.

Early Head Start agency means a public or private non-profit or for-profit entity designated by ACF to operate an Early Head Start program to serve pregnant women and children from birth to age three, pursuant to section 645A(e) of the Head Start Act.

Going concern means an organization that operates *without* the threat of liquidation for the foreseeable future, a period of at least 12 months.

Head Start agency means a local public or private non-profit or for-profit entity designated by ACF to operate a Head Start program to serve children age three to compulsory school age, pursuant to section 641(b) and (d) of the Head Start Act.

School readiness goals mean the expectations of children's status and

progress across domains of language and literacy development, cognition and general knowledge, approaches to learning, physical well-being and motor development, and social and emotional development that will improve their readiness for kindergarten.

Transition period means the three-year time period after December 9, 2011, on the Designation Renewal System during which ACF will convert all of the current continuous Head Start and Early Head Start grants into five-year grants after reviewing each grantee to determine if it meets any of the conditions under section 1307.3 that require recompetition or if the grantee will receive its first five-year grant non-competitively.

§ 1307.3 Basis for determining whether a Head Start agency will be subject to an open competition.

A Head Start or Early Head Start agency shall be required to compete for its next five years of funding whenever the responsible HHS official determines that one or more of the following seven conditions existed during the relevant time period covered by the responsible HHS official's review under § 1307.7 of this part:

(a) An agency has been determined by the responsible HHS official to have one or more deficiencies on a single review conducted under section 641A(c)(1)(A), (C), or (D) of the Act in the relevant time period covered by the responsible HHS official's review under section 1307.7.

(b) An agency has been determined by the responsible HHS official based on a review conducted under section 641A(c)(1)(A), (C), or (D) of the Act during the relevant time period covered by the responsible HHS official's review under § 1307.7 not to have:

(1) After December 9, 2011, established program goals for improving the school readiness of children participating in its program in accordance with the requirements of section 641A(g)(2) of the Act and demonstrated that such goals:

(i) Appropriately reflect the ages of children, birth to five, participating in the program;

(ii) Align with the Head Start Child Development and Early Learning Framework, State early learning guidelines, and the requirements and expectations of the schools, to the extent that they apply to the ages of children, birth to five, participating in the program and at a minimum address the domains of language and literacy development, cognition and general knowledge, approaches toward learning, physical well-being and motor

development, and social and emotional development;

(iii) Were established in consultation with the parents of children participating in the program.

(2) After December 9, 2011, taken steps to achieve the school readiness goals described under paragraph (b)(1) of this section demonstrated by:

(i) Aggregating and analyzing aggregate child-level assessment data at least three times per year (except for programs operating less than 90 days, which will be required to do so at least twice within their operating program period) and using that data in combination with other program data to determine grantees' progress toward meeting its goals, to inform parents and the community of results, and to direct continuous improvement related to curriculum, instruction, professional development, program design and other program decisions; and

(ii) Analyzing individual ongoing, child-level assessment data for all children birth to age five participating in the program and using that data in combination with input from parents and families to determine each child's status and progress with regard to, at a minimum, language and literacy development, cognition and general knowledge, approaches toward learning, physical well-being and motor development, and social and emotional development and to individualize the experiences, instructional strategies, and services to best support each child.

(c) An agency has been determined during the relevant time period covered by the responsible HHS official's review under § 1307.7:

(1) After December 9, 2011, to have an average score across all classrooms observed below the following minimum thresholds on any of the three CLASS: Pre-K domains from the most recent CLASS: Pre-K observation:

(i) For the Emotional Support domain the minimum threshold is 4;

(ii) For the Classroom Organization domain, the minimum threshold is 3;

(iii) For the Instructional Support domain, the minimum threshold is 2;

(2) After December 9, 2011, to have an average score across all classrooms observed that is in the lowest 10 percent on any of the three CLASS: Pre-K domains from the most recent CLASS: Pre-K observation among those currently being reviewed unless the average score across all classrooms observed for that CLASS: Pre-K domain is equal to or above the standard of excellence that demonstrates that the classroom interactions are above an exceptional level of quality. For all three

domains, the "standard of excellence" is a 6.

(d) An agency has had a revocation of its license to operate a Head Start or Early Head Start center or program by a State or local licensing agency during the relevant time period covered by the responsible HHS official's review under § 1307.7 of this part, and the revocation has not been overturned or withdrawn before a competition for funding for the next five-year period is announced. A pending challenge to the license revocation or restoration of the license after correction of the violation shall not affect application of this requirement after the competition for funding for the next five-year period has been announced.

(e) An agency has been suspended from the Head Start or Early Head Start program by ACF during the relevant time period covered by the responsible HHS official's review under § 1307.7 of this part and the suspension has not been overturned or withdrawn. If there is a pending appeal and the agency did not have an opportunity to show cause as to why the suspension should not have been imposed or why the suspension should have been lifted if it had already been imposed under 45 CFR part 1303, the agency will not be required to compete based on this condition. If an agency has received an opportunity to show cause, the condition will be implemented regardless of appeal status.

(f) An agency has been debarred from receiving Federal or State funds from any Federal or State department or agency or has been disqualified from the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) any time during the relevant time period covered by the responsible HHS official's review under § 1307.7 of this part but has not yet been terminated or denied refunding by ACF. (A debarred agency will only be eligible to compete for Head Start funding if it receives a waiver described in 2 CFR 180.135.)

(g) An agency has been determined within the twelve months preceding the responsible HHS official's review under § 1307.7 of this part to be at risk of failing to continue functioning as a going concern. The final determination is made by the responsible HHS official based on a review of the findings and opinions of an audit conducted in accordance with section 647 of the Act; an audit, review or investigation by a State agency; a review by the National External Audit Review (NEAR) Center; or an audit, investigation or inspection by the Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General:

§ 1307.4 Grantee reporting requirements concerning certain conditions.

(a) Head Start agencies must report in writing to the responsible HHS official within 30 working days of December 9, 2011, if the agency has had a revocation of a license to operate a center by a State of local licensing entity during the period between June 12, 2009, and December 9, 2011.

(b) Head Start agencies must report in writing to the responsible HHS official within 10 working days of occurrence any of the following events following December 9, 2011:

(1) The agency has had a revocation of a license to operate a center by a State or local licensing entity.

(2) The agency has filed for bankruptcy or agreed to a reorganization plan as part of a bankruptcy settlement.

(3) The agency has been debarred from receiving Federal or State funds from any Federal or State department or agency or has been disqualified from the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP).

(4) The agency has received an audit, audit review, investigation or inspection report from the agency's auditor, a State agency, or the cognizant Federal audit agency containing a determination that the agency is at risk for ceasing to be a going concern.

§ 1307.5 Requirements to be considered for designation for a five-year period when the existing grantee in a community is not determined to be delivering a high-quality and comprehensive Head Start program and is not automatically renewed.

In order to compete for the opportunity to be awarded a five-year grant, an agency must submit an application to the responsible HHS official that demonstrates that it is the most qualified entity to deliver a high-quality and comprehensive Head Start or Early Head Start program. The application must address the criteria for selection listed at section 641(d)(2) of the Act for Head Start. Any agency that has had its Head Start or Early Head Start grant terminated for cause in the preceding five years is excluded from competing in such competition for the next five years. A Head Start or Early Head Start agency that has had a denial of refunding, as defined in 45 CFR 1303.2, in the preceding five years is also excluded from competing.

§ 1307.6 Tribal government consultation under the Designation Renewal System for when an Indian Head Start grant is being considered for competition.

(a) In the case of an Indian Head Start or Early Head Start agency determined not to be delivering a high-quality and comprehensive Head Start or Early Head

Start program, the responsible HHS official will engage in government-to-government consultation with the appropriate Tribal government or governments for the purpose of establishing a plan to improve the quality of the Head Start program or Early Head Start program operated by the Indian Head Start or Indian Early Head Start agency.

(1) The plan will be established and implemented within six months after the responsible HHS official's determination.

(2) Not more than six months after the implementation of that plan, the responsible HHS official will reevaluate the performance of the Indian Head Start or Early Head Start agency.

(3) If the Indian Head Start or Early Head Start agency is still not delivering a high quality and comprehensive Head Start or Early Head Start program, the responsible HHS official will conduct an open competition to select a grantee to provide services for the community currently being served by the Indian Head Start or Early Head Start agency.

(b) A non-Indian Head Start or Early Head Start agency will not be eligible to receive a grant to carry out an Indian Head Start program, unless there is no Indian Head Start or Early Head Start agency available for designation to carry out an Indian Head Start or Indian Early Head Start program.

(c) A non-Indian Head Start or Early Head Start agency may receive a grant to carry out an Indian Head Start program only until such time as an Indian Head Start or Indian Early Head Start agency in such community becomes available and is designated pursuant to this Part.

§ 1307.7 Designation request, review and notification process.

(a) Grantees must apply to be considered for Designation Renewal

(1) For the transition period, each Head Start or Early Head Start agency wishing to be considered to have their designation as a Head Start or Early Head Start agency renewed for a five year period without competition shall request that status from ACF within six months of December 9, 2011.

(2) After the transition period, each Head Start or Early Head Start agency wishing to be considered to have their designation as a Head Start or Early Head Start agency renewed for another five year period without competition shall request that status from ACF at least 12 months before the end of their five year grant period or by such time as required by the Secretary.

(b) ACF will review the relevant data to determine if one or more of the

conditions under § 1307.3 of this part were met by the Head Start and Early Head Start agency's program:

(1) During the first year of the transition period, ACF shall review the data on each Head Start and Early Head Start agency to determine if any of the conditions under § 1307.3(a) or (d) through (g) of this part were met by the agency's program since June 12, 2009.

(2) During the remainder of the transition period, ACF shall review the data on each Head Start and Early Head Start agency still under grants with indefinite project periods and for whom ACF has relevant data on all of the conditions in § 1307.3(a) through (g) of this part to determine if any of the conditions under § 1307.3(a) or (d) through (g) were met by the agency's program since June 12, 2009, or if the conditions under § 1307.3(b) or (c) existed in the agency's program since December 9, 2011.

(3) Following the transition period, ACF shall review the data on each Head Start and Early Head Start agency in the fourth year of the grant to determine if any of the conditions under § 1307.3 of this part existed in the agency's program during the period of that grant.

(c) ACF will give notice to grantees on Designation Renewal System status, except as provided in § 1307.6 of this part:

(1) During the first year of the transition period, ACF shall give written notice to all grantees meeting any of the conditions under § 1307.3(a) or (d) through (g) of this part since June 12, 2009, by certified mail return receipt requested or other system that establishes the date of receipt of the notice by the addressee, stating that the Head Start or Early Head Start agency will be required to compete for funding for an additional five-year period, identifying the conditions ACF found, and summarizing the basis for the finding. All grantees that do not meet any of the conditions under § 1307.3(a) or (d) through (g) will remain under indefinite project periods until the time period described under § 1307.7(b)(2).

(2) During the remainder of the transition period, ACF shall give written notice to all grantees still under grants with indefinite project periods and on the conditions in § 1307.3(a) through (g) by certified mail return receipt requested or other system that establishes the date of receipt of the notice by the addressee stating either:

(i) The Head Start or Early Head Start agency will be required to compete for funding for an additional five-year period because ACF finds that one or more conditions under § 1307.3(a) through (g) has been met during the

relevant time period described in paragraph (b) of this section, identifying the conditions ACF found, and summarizing the basis for the finding; or

(ii) That such agency has been determined on a preliminary basis to be eligible for renewed funding for five years without competition because ACF finds that none of the conditions under § 1307.3 of this part have been met during the relevant time period described in paragraph (b) of this section. If prior to the award of that grant, ACF determines that the grantee has met one of the conditions under § 1307.3 during the relevant time period described in paragraph (b) of this section, this determination will change and the grantee will receive notice under paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section that it will be required to compete for funding for an additional five-year period.

(3) Following the transition period, ACF shall give written notice to all grantees at least 12 months before the expiration date of a Head Start or Early Head Start agency's then current grant by certified mail return receipt requested or other system that

establishes the date of receipt of the notice by the addressee, stating:

(i) The Head Start or Early Head Start agency will be required to compete for funding for an additional five-year period because ACF finds that one or more conditions under § 1307.3 of this part were met by the agency's program during the relevant time period described in paragraph (b) of this section, identifying the conditions ACF found, and summarizing the basis for the finding; or

(ii) That such agency has been determined on a preliminary basis to be eligible for renewed funding for five years without competition because ACF finds that none of the conditions under § 1307.3 have been met during the relevant time period described in paragraph (b) of this section. If prior to the award of that grant, ACF determines that the grantee has met one of the conditions under § 1307.3 during the relevant time period described in paragraph (b) of this section, this determination will change and the grantee will receive notice under paragraph (c)(3)(i) of this section that it

will be required to compete for funding for an additional five-year period.

§ 1307.8 Use of CLASS: Pre-K Instrument in the Designation Renewal System.

Except when all children are served in a single classroom, ACF will conduct observations of multiple classes operated by the grantee based on a random sample of all classes and rate the conduct of the classes observed using the CLASS: Pre-K instrument. When the grantee serves children in its program in a single class, that class will be observed and rated using the CLASS: Pre-K instrument. The domain scores for that class will be the domain scores for the grantee for that observation. After the observations are completed, ACF will report to the grantee the scores of the classes observed during the CLASS: Pre-K observations in each of the domains covered by the CLASS: Pre-K instrument. ACF will average CLASS: Pre-K instrument scores in each domain for the classes operated by the agency that ACF observed to determine the agency's score in each domain.

[FR Doc. 2011-28880 Filed 11-8-11; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4184-01-P